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2.5m tons of grain is needed for Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 14 (AFP) — Poland needs to buy some 2.5 million tons of grain "to survive" and will purchase it from France, West Germany and the East-bloc nations, Polish Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki said Wednesday night.

"We realize that, except for Hungary, the other East-Bloc countries also import grain. But they will lend (some to) us to enable us to survive," he said in an interview broadcast by Warsaw radio and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in London.

The Rome press office director for the Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity told journalists that 3,000 workers from the Gdansk Naval Shipyards were fired for belonging to Solidarity.

A Polish tourist, who was in Paris when a law was declared in his country, said the move was part of a program by authorities in Warsaw to sack thousands of Solidarity members from Polish enterprises.

Meanwhile, French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said their two countries basically agree over the Polish crisis and will press Warsaw for an end to martial law.

"There is no divergence between our two countries over Poland. There have been different accents in the press and in public reaction but there has been no divergence in general policy," Schmidt told reporters last night.

Schmidt, who arrived Wednesday in Paris evening for the hastily-arranged dinner talks, said Bonn and Paris would maintain pressure on Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to end military rule and restore civil rights.

"We are both agreed that Gen. Jaruzelski should, as we have demanded and continue to demand, seek to realize the objectives he has spoken of both to us and to his own people," the West German chancellor said.

He said the objectives included ending the state of emergency imposed on Dec. 13, safeguarding human rights and freeing those detained after the decree of military rule.

Mitterrand said "we have held to a long-standing tradition between West Germany and France to consult each time there is a bilateral problem or the international balance of power is in question."

He gave no details of the discussions but nodded frequently during Schmidt's explanations as if to indicate agreement.

French and West German commentators have traded charges in recent weeks, with Bonn accused of taking a soft stand to preserve trade with the Soviet Union and relations with East Germany. The West Germans accused Paris of talking tough but taking no real action.

Schmidt said the French president had expressed understanding for the Bonn reaction to the crisis and added West Germans had shown great compassion for the plight of the Poles.

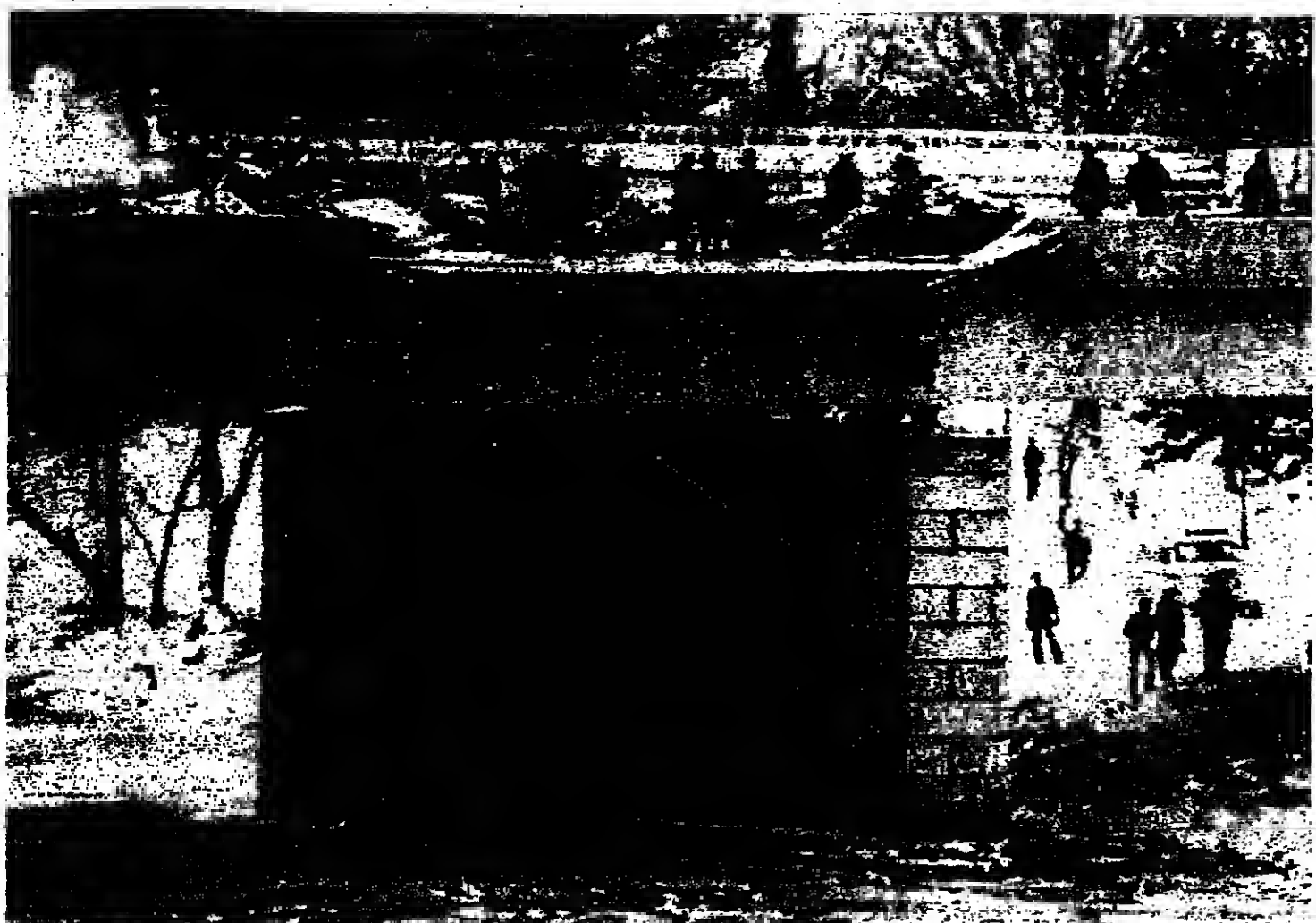
"Of course our position along a border on the other side of which are Soviet troops, and the fact that for 30 to 35 years we have had difficult situations there, make the German people react slightly differently from the French," he added.

Golan move hits Begin popularity

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (AFP) — A poll published Thursday shows that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's popularity dropped 10 percent in the two weeks following the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Fifty two percent of people polled in November said they supported Begin but the percentage fell to 42 in December, according to the Mena Tsemah Institute. But he still maintains a comfortable lead over other contenders for the country's leadership.

Former Labor Prime Minister Yitshak Rabin is second with 13 percent, while Defense Minister Ariel Sharon only polled 2.1 percent.



CRASH SITE: An Air Florida 737 jet Wednesday hit Washington's 14th Street Bridge shearing off the tops of at least five vehicles and crashing into the icy Potomac River. Here rescue workers are seen clearing up the debris on the bridge and searching the river.

In Sahara Mark Thatcher, aides found

PARIS, Jan. 14 (R) — Rally driver Mark Thatcher, 28, son of the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was found alive Thursday with his French co-driver and mechanic after being missing six days in the Sahara Desert, the official Algerian news agency APS reported.

The agency said an Algerian Air Force plane searching for Thatcher, co-driver Anne-Charlotte Verney and mechanic Jean Garnier spotted their car and the trio standing by a tent near the settlement of Tindert around noon.

In Paris, a spokeswoman for the organizers of the Paris-Dakar motor rally said they had not yet received independent confirmation that the Thatcher car, a white Peugeot, had been found. The Timbuctoo correspondent of Radio Mail also reported the three had been found alive and well.

APS said an Algerian Air Force plane was flying the three back to the oasis town of Tamanrasset from Tindert, about 400 kms to the southwest. Thatcher is a management consultant who spends his spare time competing in motor sports. Miss Verney, 38, is a four-time French women's motor-racing champion.

Thatcher's father Denis flew with the British ambassador in Algeria Wednesday in Tamanrasset, 1,600 kms south of Algiers, to take part in the search. Thatcher's vehicle, one of a total of 390 that set off for Dakar from Paris, Jan. 1, had been seen last on a desolate track several hundred kilometers from the main Trans-Sahara Road.

Thatcher told a fellow competitor in the punishing 10,000 kms rally he was trying to

Gold, silver rally after steep slump

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Gold and silver bullion rallied from a steep slump Thursday that had taken the metals down \$30 an ounce this week. The U.S. dollar was sharply higher on European foreign exchanges.

But bullion dealers in Zurich and London, the two biggest markets, described the metal's rebound as "technical" and predicted they will again be declining in the near future. By technical, the dealers meant the rally was largely on the strength of speculators who had sold short and felt it was time to reap their profits and dealers who arbitrarily marked prices up because they felt the drop had been overdue.

Gold fell below \$370 an ounce in trading during the day before the rally started. That was a drop of \$30 an ounce from last Friday's level. The precious metal was fixed in the morning by London's five main bullion dealers at \$371 a troy ounce. In the afternoon, they fixed an indicative price of \$374.75 and the metal closed in London at \$377 after

U.K. miners vote on strike plan

LONDON, Jan. 14, (R) — Britain's coal miners began voting Thursday on a proposed strike which union leaders said would lead to a repeat of the 1974 stoppage that brought down the government. More than 200,000 miners were voting on a 9.3 percent pay offer from the state-owned coal industry.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) wants 23.7 percent, and has asked its members for authority to call a strike to press the demand.

The ballot, spread over two days at most collieries, has been turned into a vote of confidence in the union and its incoming president, militant leftist Arthur Scargill.

Scargill, elected by 70 percent of Britain's miners last month, has already assumed effective control although he does not formally succeed retiring President Joe Gormley until April. The two men disagree about motives for strike action.

Scargill, 43, has said the dispute is shaping up as a re-run of the seven-week miners strike in 1974 that reduced British industry to a three-day work week and toppled Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government in a snap election.

Gormley, who has been president of the union since 1971, advised miners to accept the 9.3 percent offer, increased to more than 10 percent for men with long service.

He said in a newspaper article: "I don't think miners should be used as political shock-troops to try and bring down the government. The way to change governments is through the ballot box."

Scargill, son of a Communist miner, said he was surprised and saddened that Gormley would consider accepting the offer, which he described as contemptuous. The National Coal Board has said the miners would not get a better offer even if they threatened to strike.

The result of the ballot, which must show a 55 percent majority to authorize strike action, is due to be announced at a union executive meeting next Tuesday.

Officials said that could be delayed because ballot papers for 26,000 miners in south Wales had been held up by snow and they would not be able to vote before next Tuesday.

About 18,000 persons across Britain were still without electricity and 500 trucks and cars were snowed-up on roads in Wales. At least 10 weather-related deaths have been reported in the British Isles so far.

Royal Air Force and civilian helicopters dropped food to remote communities and fodder to stranded sheep and cattle.

In Washington D.C. 77 killed as plane crashes into river

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Divers in thermal suits plunged into the ice-crusted Potomac River Thursday in a grim search for seven bodies entangled in the wreckage of a crashed jetliner. A police official estimated "the slow, tedious task" of recovery may take three days.

The crash of a Florida-bound jet Wednesday killed 75 of the 80 persons on the plane. District of Columbia police said two other persons were killed when the Air Florida Boeing-737 broadsided cars as they inched across the 14th Street Bridge laden with rush-hour traffic. The impact sheared the tops off some of the cars.

"We expect the recovery to be a slow, tedious task, taking anywhere from one to two to three days perhaps," said James Shugart, a D.C. police inspector. "We want to make the recovery as quickly as possible, but you must keep in mind the fact that weather conditions are such that they are not conducive to rapid recovery."

Francis McAdams, head of the National Transportation Safety Board team of investigators assembling at the site, said: "They may have to lift the wreckage before they get to the bodies, it's my understanding."

Divers went into the water not long after daybreak. A huge construction crane was being assembled on the bridge.

McAdams said when the wreckage is recovered, it will be put on a barge or towed to shore, whichever is easier.

"And if necessary, it will be brought down here to one of the hangars and perhaps a mockup might have to be made," he said.

At least five persons were plucked from the fragments of the plane or from the river water, cold enough to kill in minutes. The Boeing carrying 75 passengers and five crew members, took off from National Airport, clipped a span of the 14th Street Bridge, then toppled into the river barely 100 yards (almost 100 meters) from a second span crowded with commuters headed home to Virginia in the driving snow.

Ira Furman, spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board, said there was no hint why Air Florida Flight 90 to Tampa and Fort Lauderdale crashed, but one of the survivors said he had an uneasy feeling from the start.

"I had a pretty good indication things weren't going right when we started down the runway," said Joseph Suley, 42, a licensed private pilot from Alexandria, Virginia. "I think it might have been just a little bit heavy from the ice."

The airport control tower reported no distress calls from the doomed plane during its few seconds of flight Wednesday. The last crash of a commercial plane at National, a smallish 40-year-old airplane, happened on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, was in 1949.

Furman said Federal safety investigators

"will be looking at the weather, human factors, everything." One of the first steps will be to examine cockpit flight recorders once the spin pieces of the two-engine jet are fished from the river.

The blue and green airliner had just taken off from National Airport, where it had been serviced by American Airlines. The airport had been closed temporarily to clear snow from the runway until about an hour before the aircraft took off.

Visibility was about a half mile (800 meters), close to the minimum. Three inches

He died trying to save others

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AFP) — An unknown "hero and a gentleman" gave his life to save other passengers of the Boeing 737 which crashed into a bridge over the Potomac River here Wednesday morning at about 8:15 a.m.

The pilot of a rescue helicopter said that five times the man, treading water in the icy river, caught the rope that was lowered and passed it on to other victims. The sixth time he had disappeared.

"We really want to know who he was," pilot Donald Usher told the New York Times, he was able to give a general description of the man whom he described as "a true hero and a gentleman."

"If you were in his situation, a hundred yards from shore and knowing that every minute you were closer to freezing to death, could you do it," Usher asked. "I really don't think I could."

Usher maneuvered the helicopter over the disaster scene hampered by an ice-covered cockpit while his crewman climbed down onto the skids of the craft to grab the survivors after they were winched up.

(8 cm) of snow had fallen, and it was snowing heavily at the time of the crash.

Frank Taylor, director of the National Transportation Safety Board's Bureau of Accident Investigations, said the deciding solution sprayed on the plane during a turn-around from Florida was impounded. He said samples also were taken from fuel tanks used to supply the plane.

Among other areas to be examined: Weather and runway conditions, the weight of the plane and the conditions of its engines.

The Federal Aviation Administration says there is no reason to suspect air traffic controller error for the crash.

"From preliminary information, it has absolutely nothing to do with the air traffic controllers," said spokesman Ted Maher at FAA headquarters.

Survivor says he missed his shoe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — The first thing Berth Hamilton noticed after the Air Florida jetliner crashed into the Potomac River was that his left shoe was missing.

"That seemed to me the most important thing in the world," the Gaithersburg, Maryland, businessman said Thursday from his hospital bed.

Hamilton told reporters he had been sitting in the last row of seats when, with a shudder the only warning, the Boeing 737 hit the water. The tail section, including Hamilton's seat, broke off.

Although his memory was fuzzy, Hamilton said, he knew he never was under water and remembered unhooking his seat belt. "I

found something to put my foot on," he said, and clung to the tail section.

Hamilton and other survivors began calling to people who had gathered on the 14th street bridge, which the plane hit before crashing into the river during a driving snow storm. "We yelled to people on the bridge and they yelled back, telling us to hold on." And, Hamilton said, "I did a lot of praying."

A hovering helicopter dropped Hamilton a rope but, at first, he couldn't keep a grip on it. "My hands were so cold I couldn't make it."

Thursday, although Hamilton said his morale was fine — "I feel great" — but his whole body was sore.

Saudi plan stays on summit agenda

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (AP) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi said Thursday the Saudi Arabian peace plan will remain on the agenda of the next Arab summit and expressed his hope of an early Arab endorsement of the blueprint.

"The Saudi Arabian peace plan is still on the Arab summit conference agenda with other important subjects which have been postponed for further consultations and review, Klibi said. "We hope it will not take

too long to reach a total agreement on the Saudi Arabian plan," he added. Klibi is currently on a tour of Arab capitals to discuss the possibility of holding an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, before next spring.

The previous summit, which was held on Nov. 25 in Fez, ended five hours after it opened.

Klibi said the forthcoming summit "would discuss all issues which had been slated for

Roosevelt preceded Nixon, secret tapes were made in 1940

— a contraption made especially by RCA that recorded on motion picture film — was not used again. It was removed in the administration of President Harry S. Truman.

The recordings were transferred to phonograph discs in 1947, then stored at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, where R.J.C. Butow, a University of Washington historian, found them in 1978.

Mark Weiss, an acoustics expert who assisted in the Watergate inquiry after the Nixon tapes and their 18-minute gap were discovered, helped improve the FDR recordings so they could be understood.

Butow said Roosevelt had the machine installed after a 1940 incident when he was



misquoted as saying that the American defensive frontier extended to the Rhine in Germany. Determined to protect himself, Roosevelt had his staff look into ways to record conversations, years before the advent of modern tape recorders.

According to White House stenographer Henry M. Kannee, in an interview shortly before his death last year, news conferences were recorded to test the apparatus. At that time, news conferences were held in the Oval Office.

Butow said that although the recording system could be operated from a drawer in Roosevelt's desk, Kannee generally turned it on and off from the basement — and he only approximated the times when the news

conferences would begin, thus also picking up other conversations.

Nixon "was taping people in incriminating situations without telling them that they were being taped. There's none of that in the Roosevelt tapes," historian Arthur Schlesinger told a news conference sponsored by the magazine on Wednesday.

American Heritage's February-March issue includes transcripts from the tapes.

In a conversation with Sam Rayburn of Texas, then the speaker of the House of Representatives, and future Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Roosevelt discussed a Japanese press suggestion that the United States demilitarize Wake and Midway islands and Pearl Har-

bor.

"God that's the first time that any damn Jap has told us to get out of Hawaii," he said.

"The only thing that worries me is that the Germans and the Japs have gone along, and the Italians for — oh, gosh — five, six years without their foot slipping — without their misjudging foreign opinion — and the time may be coming when the Germans and the Japs will do some fool thing that would put us in. That's the only real danger of our getting in — is that their foot will slip."

As usual, the discussion is dominated by Roosevelt's patrician tones.

"He dominates the conversation to such an extent that one can feel the frustration of Sam Rayburn and John McCormack as they try to get a word in edgewise," said Schlesinger.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — Three decades before U.S. President Richard Nixon secretly recorded conversations in the Oval Office, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt did the same thing — and those recordings survive, *American Heritage* magazine disclosed Wednesday.

Fourteen news conferences and seven or eight conversations late in 1940 were picked up by a microphone hidden in Roosevelt's desk, which was wired to a recording machine in the basement of the White House, the magazine said.

The recordings contain no major historical revelations. Roosevelt is heard discussing, among other things, the possibility of war with Japan.

The recordings were made over an 11-week period and it appears that the machine

Interior ministers meet Jan. 25

Kuwait to sign security accord with Kingdom

KUWAIT, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Kuwait will shortly sign a joint security agreement with Saudi Arabia, according to Kuwaiti Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Thursday. The agreement is similar to that reached between the Kingdom and Bahrain last month when a subversive group was discovered in the island. The Kingdom has meanwhile invited all member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council to enter into similar agreements.

Sheikh Nawaf was quoted by the Kuwaiti *Al-Siyassah* daily as saying that Kuwait has already studied the draft agreement which will be put forward for discussion at the upcoming GCC interior ministers' conference.

Meanwhile, GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara has said that the interior ministers' meeting will be held Jan. 25 to discuss possible joint security measures.

Majed attends women society anniversary

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Jeddah's Women Welfare Society marked its 20th anniversary here Wednesday under the auspices of Makkah Governor Prince Majed. The society has served more than 3,000 families in this city.

The ceremony began with the national anthem, recitation from the Holy Quran and speeches. Prince Majed then cut the inaugural ribbon of the society's new building which cost over SR14 million. He hailed the role played by Saudi Arabian women in developing their country's society. He noted that the society is using advanced scientific methods in the health, cultural and social fields. Other guests included Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi and a number of senior officials.

Prince Majed will open Sunday the 11th session of the Arab Gulf Educational Bureau's executive board. The session, to be held at Makkah's Intercontinental Hotel, will be attended by education undersecretaries in Gulf states in addition to the bureau's delegation.

Discussions, during the four days of the meeting, will cover the Gulf bureau's achievements in administering educational, cultural, documentary and information programs. The delegates also will review the achievements of the Arab Educational Research Center of Kuwait, the bureau's higher education council and the office entrusted with the Gulf University project.

Bishara, who is visiting Bahrain met Thursday with Chief of Staff Sheikh Khalifa bin Ahmad Al-Khalifa. They discussed military issues pertaining to the six-state organization.

Speaking here Wednesday Bishara said the conference will be followed by a meeting of the finance and economy ministers to discuss an agreement signed by their governments last year which aims at turning the Gulf into a common market.

GCC defense ministers are scheduled to meet here Feb. 23 to discuss closer security cooperation and, possibly, collective defense. Bishara told newsmen that a preventive security cover has to be found for the region specially after the discovery of subversive plans organized by foreign powers.

Bishara was apparently referring to the recently discovered conspiracy to foment large scale subversion in Bahrain and other countries in the GCC. Sixty would-be saboteurs who were arrested admitted that they had been trained, armed and financed by the Iranian authorities. Interrogations and subsequent inquiries have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Iran was behind the conspiracy.

Meanwhile, a United Arab Emirates newspaper reported Thursday that Coast Guards in Dubai had arrested 13 armed Iranians in an attempt to infiltrate the UAE Wednesday night.

Al-Itihad Arabic daily also reported the arrest of 24 persons by police in Dubai for not possessing valid residence permits in the country.

In a separate development, a two-day meeting of the Gulf Television Organization's Program Committee ended in Muscat Wednesday with recommendations including the issuance of a directory of Gulf artists.

The committee also recommended the encouragement of research and studies on television, the translation of international research works in this field and the increasing exchange of cultural and social programs among member states.

A draft program to produce programs on the joint education curricula and to be broadcast at the same time every day and a joint Gulf news bulletin in all states of the area were also approved. There also will be a unified broadcast training course.

Factories asked to employ blind

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has urged a number of national industries to provide jobs for capable graduates of the institutes for the blind. The Ministry of Industry and Electricity has been instructed to contact the industries.

Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Algosaihi said Thursday that the graduates of the vocational section of the institutes for the blind are proficient in at least three crafts, including spinning and weaving and carpet making. Businesses in this line of industry have been informed of this, he said.

The minister congratulated the Saudi Weaving Company of Jeddah, Rubaysan factories in Riyadh and other firms for having already responded favorably to the appeal.

Jiluwi dedicates conference hall

DAMMAM, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jiluwi Wednesday night dedicated the new conference hall and the administrative offices of the area's Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The opening was attended by Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim; Sheikh Ismail Abu Daud, president of Jeddah chamber and industry; Sheikh Faisal Al-Shuhail, the general railroad organization president; and other officials.

The SR10 million, four-story and centrally air conditioned building is equipped with advanced electronic equipment. Its conference hall can accommodate up to 500 persons. The chamber's board chairman, Sheikh Saad Al-Muajil, said that, owing to the chamber's growing activities, its members are steadily on the increase and will soon reach 5,000.

Australian says visit will boost ties

By Suresh Shah

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — The five-day visit of the first Australian parliamentary mission to the Kingdom proved "interesting" and will go a long way to strengthen the economic and political relations between two countries. Michael Mackellar, minister of health and leader of mission, said here Thursday.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:36	5:43	5:14	5:04	5:29	6:02
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:30	12:31	12:02	11:49	12:13	12:43
Asr (Afternoon)	3:38	3:34	3:05	3:49	3:14	3:40
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:00	5:56	5:26	5:10	5:34	6:00
Isha (Night)	7:30	7:26	6:56	6:40	7:04	7:30

Jizan hospital management reviewed

By a Staff Writer

JIZAN, Jan. 14 — The Saudi-Danish Joint Commission held a meeting here Thursday under Dr. Hussein Al-Jazairi, health minister, and Frantz Howitz, Danish ambassador to the Kingdom, and representative of the Danish company which has been entrusted with the operation and maintenance of the new Jizan Hospital.

Dr. Abdul Rahim Aqil, director general of southern region's health affairs who attended the meeting, said that talks centered on the hospital's operation and various aspects of cooperation between the two countries in health matters. Other subjects which came under discussion included the ways of raising the standard of health services in the region and solving the problems that might be encountered during the hospital's operation, he added.

Aqil said that the contract period for operation is three years from the technical aspect and five years from the medical aspect.

Jazairi arrived here Wednesday to acquaint himself with the health services in the region. He inspected the hospitals in Sabaya, Abu Arish, Hadhawiah and Raban. He commended the efforts being made to raise the standard of health services.

The 500-bed public hospital is part of the health ministry's five hospitals project which included Madinah, Hofuf, Jeddah and Alkhobar.

The Danes have shown considerable interest in the development of cooperation in many fields. Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielsen visited Saudi Arabia last April and held talks with Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, on direct access to oil. He expressed the hope that Petromin will provide his country with at least part of its requirements on the direct government-to-government basis.

Denmark produces a small quantity of oil and depends on the major oil companies for

much of its imported crude. Nielsen said the oil consuming nations must try to control consumption, and added that his country "is in the forefront of those doing so at present."

Danish Agriculture Minister Paul Dalsager was in Saudi Arabia last January for talks on cooperation in agriculture and dairy farming. His meeting then with Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh had concentrated on three main points: setting up joint ventures between the private sectors of both countries in agricultural development; training Saudi Arabians and the secondment of experts to work for the ministry in Riyadh.

Denmark has already built seven dairy

farms and Danish experts are working at the agriculture ministry. Dr. Per Nielsen of Danish Turnkey Dairies, who was a member of the agriculture minister's delegation, had said that the Danes were engaged in training, in the exchange of agricultural information and the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. They had been assigned the preparation of a study and plans for the organization of dairy and poultry industries, and associated services, such as water resource technology. Saudi Arabians were to be trained in Denmark on the principles of reverse osmosis and the recycling of used water.

Talat appeals for aid to UNICEF

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Jan. 14 — Prince Talat ibn Abdul Azz, honorary assistant secretary general to the United Nations and special envoy to the UNICEF, said here Thursday that the UNICEF has embarked on a campaign to collect donations for children and mothers in the countries of the Third World.

A statement issued in this regard said that it has been resolved to begin the campaign in Saudi Arabia so that Saudi Arabians could lead in contributing to this humanitarian work. The campaign, which starts Friday, will urge the philanthropists to respond favorably

to the program's call. More than 40,000 children reportedly die everyday because of hunger. In 1980 only, 15 million children died as a result of hunger and disease. The death toll shot up to 17 million in 1981.

The Arab Gulf program had decided to initiate the program of donations, hoping that it would expand throughout the world with help coming from governments, companies, banks, individuals and the private sector.

The program, which was established last year, comprises Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Qatar, Oman and Kuwait.

British water technology team due

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — A delegation representing 19 British companies is due to come here Jan. 22 to promote water resources development technology, according to the *London Press Service*.

The delegation which will spend nearly two weeks in the Kingdom includes a number of firms and consultancies connected with the mission's theme, "water resources." Members range from international consultants such as Sir William Halcrow and Partners, already involved in projects worth some £2,000 million in the Kingdom, to smaller companies producing various types of

machinery and instrumentation, which will be seeking agents.

The mission's organizer, M. F. Petheram, head of the London chamber of commerce Middle East and North Africa section, said "Saudi Arabia is such a vast market with so much development going on that we felt we needed a unifying theme." A number of the mission members have connections with water, ranging from power generation to drainage products, but every aspect of industrial requirement is covered.

The Kingdom is Britain's largest market in the Middle East and one of the biggest outside Western Europe and U.S.

SAFCO wins G.E. power plaque

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — Middle East Engineering Company, an affiliate of General Electric of the U.S., will present a special plaque to the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO) for having operated two General Electric turbines for 100,000 hours

each. The company said Wednesday that the power generating turbines have the longest operating hours in the country. The presentation will take place at the Dammam Oberoi hotel Jan. 21.

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Centers plan courses

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Jeddah's Vocational Training Center will organize two training courses in car body repairs and painting and carpentry for interested student as of next month. The courses will last four months. Meanwhile, Riyadh Vocational Training Center has announced the opening of registration for morning courses on radio, television and welding Wednesday. Registration will continue until the required number of applicants are enrolled, officials said.

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Assad calls for balance of power with Israel

DAMASCUS, Jan. 14 (AP) — President Hafez Assad has called for restoration of the balance of power with Israel so that the Golan Heights and other occupied territories could be liberated.

Suggesting the need for a military option, Assad said in a speech Wednesday night to the ruling Socialist Baath Party Central Committee: "The Golan Heights is not a land which was captured by a law imposed by Israel and Israel did not take it with a law and we will not retrieve it with a law. It is a question of a balance of power."

The Syrian leader added, "We must act in all fields to prepare struggles... so we may liberate all occupied Arab territory."

Assad coupled his call for enhanced Arab military prowess with a warning that there could be no Middle East peace without Syrian participation. "By now everyone has realized that there can be no peace without Syria. What we want is a just peace and not to conclude surrender agreements," he said.

Haig confers with Begin

Egypt, Israel urged to reach autonomy accord before April

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told Israel and Egypt Thursday that the Reagan administration wants them to break their deadlock on Palestinian autonomy and work out an agreement before April.

Haig met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin after conferring with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and questioning them closely on the shape Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will take.

April 25 is the critical date on which Israel is to withdraw from the eastern Sinai desert, restoring the entire peninsula to Egyptian rule. "If we can reach an agreement before April, fine," said an Israeli Foreign Ministry official briefing reporters on the Haig-Shamir talk. "If we can't get an agreement before April, we will try to get one later on."

He said Haig was careful not to get a deadline. "He said it would be a good thing to get an agreement before April," said the official who declined to be identified.

Haig, the official said, fired off a long list of questions at Shamir, beginning with the issue of whether Jerusalem Palestinians will be included in the autonomous area and going on to problems like who will control West Bank and Gaza land and water resources.

On whether Jerusalem Palestinians could vote for the autonomous bodies he got a flat no from Shamir, who said Israel regards the Arab sector of the city as an integral part of the Jewish state.

OAU's annual session set for Feb. 22

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 14 (AFP) — The annual administrative session of the Organization of African Unity's Council of Ministers will take place in the Ethiopian capital from Feb. 22 to March 1, OAU sources said here Thursday. The February session, one of two held by the council each year, is normally devoted to budgetary and administrative affairs.

However, the atmosphere at the next session is expected to be electrified by intense back-room lobbying for the OAU's top post, that of secretary-general, which becomes vacant next June. Incumbent Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo has yet to indicate whether he will run for a second four-year term for the office he first won at

referring to the U.S.-mediated peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Soon after the speech, Assad dispatched Syria's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam on a scheduled visit to Moscow. A government official, who declined to be identified, said Khaddam left "at the invitation of the Soviet government to discuss the situation in the Middle East and for consultations in relation to the treaty of friendship and cooperation, concluded between the two countries."

Damascus state radio later broadcast a full text of Assad's speech. It quoted him as saying that the United States and other Western countries believed Syria "was helpless and would have no choice but to follow in the path of (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat."

"We have changed this picture and extracted it by the roots and I do not believe that there is a single American official who now believes that it is possible to end the Arab-Israeli struggle without Syria's participation," Assad said.

territory outside the area to become self-governing, Israeli media reports said. The replies to Haig's other questions were not reported.

From Sharon Haig wanted to know how the Israeli army would deploy in the autonomous areas and what form of police would handle internal security, the reports said.

Self-rule for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza is the last major unresolved issue arising from the 1978 Camp David accords. U.S. officials fear that unless agreement is reached soon, the peace accords will die once Israel completes its Sinai withdrawal.

But Israeli officials said Haig did not present any new U.S. strategy for reaching agreement. This could come next month, if Haig carries out another Cairo-Tel Aviv visit now in the planning stages.

"He didn't enunciate any American position at all," said the foreign ministry official. "He only asked for our positions."

Before leaving Cairo Thursday morning, Haig had a second meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The Egyptian leader, without being specific, said afterward, "Progress is being made."

Both Israel and Egypt had decided to recent weeks that they could not reach an autonomy agreement before the April pull-back, but both sides have said they will continue negotiating after the withdrawal since the two sides have different views on their views.

Kodjo referred only obliquely to his term coming to an end in a New Year's message a fortnight ago when he said he had vowed "when we were called into the service of our mother continent" that "we shall not rest until we bring her to the forefront, until we see her command respect."

He appeared to suggest that pledge had at least been partially fulfilled by the OAU's adoption during his tenure of the 1980 Lagos plan of action, Africa's development blueprint until the year 2000. Observers here believe Kodjo will indeed offer his candidature for a second term, though they are wary about assessing his chances.

BRIEFS

BURRI SHERIF, Sudan, (AP) — Sheriff Hussein El-Hindy, a long-exiled opposition leader who died five days ago in Greece was buried by his family here Thursday after a marathon funeral that included memorial services in Libya and Baghdad. Several hundred soldiers and anti-riot police guarded the main road leading into this village east of the capital Khartoum to prevent anti-government demonstrations.

KARACHI, (AFP) — Airport security men foiled a hijack attempt here Thursday, arresting a man who tried to board a domestic Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) flight with a loaded revolver in his hand luggage. Khan Muhammad, 30, was booked on a Karachi-Islamabad flight.

ANKARA, (AP) — Two suspected sympathizers of a neo-Fascist Party went on trial Thursday on charges of helping Mehmet Ali Agca, convicted of attempted murder of Pope John Paul II, hide in Turkey after his escape from prison in 1979. Mehmet Kursun and Mustafa Dikici, suspected sympathizers of the banned extreme nationalist National Action Party, are accused of hiding Agca in Ankara and in two eastern Turkish provinces before he crossed into Iran carrying a false passport.

CAIRO, (AFP) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali left here Thursday for a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, via Rome.

Khaddam arrives for Moscow talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam arrived Thursday for talks with Soviet leaders apparently aimed at coordinating reaction to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. The official news agency Tass said he was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other Soviet officials.

In the past week, Khaddam has visited Saudi Arabia and four Gulf states to discuss the annexation last month of the Syrian Golan Heights, which Israel occupied during the 1967 Middle East war.

Khaddam said in a recent newspaper interview that his government would seek a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union, after consulting other Arab countries. Kuwaiti newspapers said Thursday that Khaddam had discussed this possibility during his recent Gulf tour.

But Western diplomats in Moscow said there were no signs that any formal agreement would be signed during his stay here.

Tass said the visit came within the framework of a 20-year Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty, signed in Moscow 15 months ago. The treaty formalized agreements on arms supplies and economic aid, and committed the two sides to consult if the security of either was threatened. But it did not oblige Moscow to take any firm action on behalf of Syria.

The diplomats said Khaddam would probably urge the Kremlin to back up its condemnation of Israel with more concrete measures and might ask for additional arms deliveries.

Syria's defense minister, Maj.-Gen. Mustafa Tlas, visited Moscow in September for talks believed to have centered on arms, but no details of his visit were released.



THEY ARE SHOOTING: Jihan Sadat, wife of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, holds her 5 1/2-year-old grandson, who with his sister, was present at the military ceremony where his grandfather was shot to death on Oct. 6, last year. Here Mrs. Sadat tells ABC-TV correspondent Barbara Walters (right) that the boy and his sister play at recreating the assassination scene. "They put up their hands and say 'Oh, the bullets are coming, they are shooting, they are shooting. Well, let us hide... granny, we saw them shoot our grandfather.'"

Syria blamed for explosions in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (AP) — Jordan's government Thursday accused "Syrian intelligence" of being behind a bomb explosion in a supermarket earlier this week as well as other recent bombings in the Jordanian capital, according to an official statement by the interior ministry.

The statement said a time-bomb exploded Monday morning in a supermarket in Amman causing heavy material damage and wounding six persons. It accused a Syrian diplomat, identified as Hisham Mustapha Kunbor, of allegedly recruiting two Jordanians "to work with Syrian intelligence and place the bomb in that shop."

There was no immediate comment from Syria on the accusations.

The ministry statement identified the two as Muhammad Ali Dardoul, who it said was from the Israeli-occupied West Bank city of Nablus, and his uncle Hijazi Hassan Dardoul, who it said was the Syrian ambassador's driver in Amman.

The statement added that Kunbor, the embassy's third secretary, and the uncle had left the country immediately after the incident and that the 20-year-old Abdullah was wounded when the bomb exploded in his hands.

The accusation came amidst increased appeals by both Jordan and Syria for strengthening the Arab front to confront Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

The statement said the Jordanian government "denounced these acts of sabotage" which it said were aimed at "destroying Arab solidarity and stalling the aspirations of the Arab people in the back in order to disunite Arab ranks."

France seeking safeguards from Iraq on nuclear center

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AFP) — France, negotiating with Iraq for construction of a nuclear research center at Tammuz to replace the one destroyed last June by the Israelis, will insist on safeguards ruling out military use, it was learned here Thursday.

In a written reply to a senator, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that "the French government is prepared to continue its nuclear cooperation with Iraq, imposing, of course, all the necessary guarantees." The most recent technology would be used, he said, "in fuel among other things, to ensure

the exclusively peaceful use of this reactor."

A very reliable source said that in top-secret ongoing negotiations, the French had proposed the use of a fuel known as "caramel" which is low in enriched uranium and unsuitable for military use.

The negotiations, which started at the end of August a few days after a visit here by Iraqi Vice-Premier Tarek Aziz, are being carried out through Technicatome, an offshoot of the French Atomic Energy Commissariat. No concrete results have yet been announced.



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Nigerian isolated

Killer fever scare hits U.K. hospitals

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) — One hundred and fifty persons, many of them staff at one of London's leading hospitals, are involved in a lassa fever scare.

It began after a Nigerian woman who had been nursed in an isolation cubicle at St. Thomas's Hospital for five days was found to be suffering from the killer disease.

All possible contacts, including doctors, nurses, domestic staff and a general practitioner, as well as the woman's husband and the family she was staying with, have either been put under direct medical surveillance or are periodically checking their own temperature and carrying out other symptom monitoring procedures on themselves.

Dr. Robert Morris, district community physician for St. Thomas's district and medical officer for environmental health for Lambeth, said early Thursday that the woman was now seriously ill after being transferred to Coppett's Wood isolation hospital, north London.

He said the woman, who has not been named, first became ill on Dec. 31, nine days after arriving in Britain from Nigeria. She was admitted to St. Thomas' on Jan. 4 when doctors at first thought she could be suffering from malaria.

High temperature and other "flu-type" symptoms are very similar to the early stages of lassa fever.

Albania denies leader was shot

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (AP) — An official at the Albanian Embassy Thursday denied reports that Albanian leader Enver Hoxha had died of gunshot wounds suffered in a fight with his prime minister.

"It's not true at all," the official said of reports that Hoxha was dead. The official declined to be identified.

The London Times reported Thursday that reports reaching Belgrade, the Yugoslavian capital, suggested that Hoxha had died of wounds received in a gun battle with the late Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu.

Albania's state-controlled Radio Tirana said last month that Shehu committed suicide following what it called a nervous breakdown. Albania's Stalinist leaders have made their country inaccessible to most Western visitors, and news from the nation of 2.29 million people comes mostly from official media pronouncements.

Dr. Morris denied reports that the patient, the sixth lassa fever victim known in Britain, had been in a public ward. "She was kept in an isolation cubicle throughout her stay in St. Thomas," he said.

"It was only as she became progressively more ill and as extensive tests were conducted and ruled out other tropical diseases, that lassa fever was suspected."

"As soon as that stage was reached, arrangements were made, and she was transferred to Coppett's Wood just before midnight on Jan. 8."

"She is being kept in a sealed plastic bubble-type isolator and undergoing very advanced barrier nursing," Dr. Morris said. The disease had a 60 percent fatality rate, but that was based on only 15 reported cases between 1969, when it was first discovered, and 1977, the last time the case was reported in Britain.

Meteor rumors alarm Ugandans

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 14 (AP) — Rumors that a meteorite is about to devastate Uganda have caused many people to flee Kampala with their families, Radio Uganda reported Thursday.

The government-owned radio was sufficiently concerned about the unfounded rumors, circulating in Uganda over the past few days, to carry a message of assurance as its lead item in the 10 a.m. newscast. "The public is advised to disregard the rumors that three million people are due to be wiped out Saturday when a meteorite lands on Uganda," the radio said in the broadcast, monitored here.

Radio Uganda quoted the acting head of the geology department of Kampala's Makerere University as saying in an interview that meteorites fall regularly all over the world and cause no damage because they usually burn up in the earth's atmosphere.

But the radio said "many" Ugandans have already left Kampala, the capital, with their families to await the meteor impact in their home villages where family burial grounds are located.

There was no indication how the rumor started. But there was some speculation it might have been sparked by a total eclipse of the moon which was visible last Saturday night in east Africa.

Reduces heart attacks
Study shows aspirin can prolong life span

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Studies of the different chemistries of men and women are reinforcing suggestions that aspirin can help both sexes to live longer, a U.S. researcher says.

Estelle Ramey, a professor of physiology and biophysics at Georgetown University, says research suggests that regular doses of aspirin can reduce the chance of heart attacks and strokes.

A number of studies on animals have shown that aspirin, along with other drugs that share aspirin's ability to slow blood clotting, can be beneficial, Miss Ramey said.

But researchers have not yet determined exactly what dose is best. In the meantime, she said, men might consider taking one aspirin a day and women a half aspirin every other day.

"It's an innocuous preparation for most people, provided they take it with plenty of fluid," she told reporters at the annual meeting of the American Association for

the Advancement of Science this week. "I don't know what it will do. It can help but it can't hurt."

Both sexes produce hormones which slow blood clotting and others that speed clotting. Heart attacks and strokes can be triggered by clots that block veins or arteries and cause stress on the heart and blood vessels. Thus, substances that prevent clots lower the likelihood of strokes and heart attacks.

Aspirin seems to interrupt the action of the hormones that speed clotting, she said, and if it is given in the proper dosage, it won't block the beneficial hormones that slow clotting.

Women need less aspirin than men, Miss Ramey said, because female systems produce less of the clot-promoting hormones than men's. That is one reason why women live longer than men, she said. The average American woman now lives to be almost 80, about nine years older than her male coun-

terpart. Research has shown, she added, that women whose ovaries are removed before they are 20 are, by the ages of 35 to 50, just as likely as men to develop heart disease. Apparently, removal of the ovaries, and the accompanying female hormones, takes away the inherent advantage of the female, she said.

She speculated that the difference may have evolved because in primitive societies, it was an advantage for men to have blood which clotted quickly. Primitive man, injured while hunting or fighting, would have survived better with fast-clotting blood.

But while females have an advantage against heart disease, there's another side to the coin, she said. The same hormones that tend to protect women from heart disease also tend to weaken their bones in later life, making them more likely to break their hips.

Ignoring international agreements

Argentina to set up nuclear power stations

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14 (AP) — Argentina plans to build six nuclear power stations between now and the year 2,000, by which time it should be more extensively equipped in this sphere than any other Latin American country.

The Argentinians are ignoring international surveillance and control agreements, to the chagrin of the United States and numerous other powers.

Their decision to set up a pilot fuel processing plant, under study for 10 years, has led many countries to wonder what Argentina's real intentions are. There are fears that it wants to make atom bombs.

This "belligerent" nuclear program has been denounced by Chile which had a frontier dispute with Argentina in 1978 over the Beagle Canal. Carlos Castro Madero, head of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission, has admitted the program would permit manufacture of A-bombs. He has said that Argentina "could launch an ambitious milit-

ary program if it wanted to."

Madero added: "Luckily none of the Latin American countries are in geopolitical circumstances such that require them to invest in bomb-making. Having the A-bomb would mean unnecessary expenditure, pointless overloading Latin American budgets."

This country's nuclear program, which provides for four new plants, additional to Atucha 1 outside Buenos Aires and Rio Tercero some 500 miles (800 kms) west of the capital, is to start with the erection of Atucha 2, due for service in 1987.

Madero says this will be followed by Mendoza in the province bordering Chile, which should be supplying west Argentina with power from 1991. A plant will be set up in the north west and another on the coast, for commissioning in 1994 and 1997.

Jealous of its independence, Argentina has contacted Canada, West Germany and the Soviet Union for various contributions to the program. It has countered U.S. pressure cal-

ling for it to ratify the 1967 Tlatelolco Treaty on denuclearizing Latin America.

The head of the Atomic Energy Commission has declared: "Argentina has carried on with the same policy in spite of the pressure. The reason we have not signed the non-proliferation treaties or placed our installations under international control and surveillance, is not that we are going to make atom bombs but because we need freedom of action for our exclusively peaceful program."

A pilot heavy water unit will start operating in Cordoba this year. Argentina is using natural uranium heavy water technology "to maintain its independence and because this fuel cycle does not require mastery of a sophisticated enrichment process that is possessed solely by very advanced countries," Madero says.

Argentina so far has five reactors built under national license. It is the chief nuclear technology exporter in Latin America. The country's natural uranium reserves will match its fuel needs "for long decades", the commission chief noted.

For communications

U.S. military designs space system

ANAHEIM, California, Jan. 14 (AP) — Top U.S. military officials trying to improve armed forces communications say a spaceborne system is being designed to ensure jam-resistant links to everyone from the White House down to soldiers in the field.

The Milstar system of satellites and a sophisticated variety of permanent and mobile ground units "could mean the difference between peace and war and, if peace fails, between victory and defeat," said Air Force Lt. Gen. Richard C. Henry, commander of the Los Angeles-based space division.

Besides reliable, instantaneous strategic communications among top commanders, he said Tuesday, with Milstar "we will be getting the benefits of space down to ships, squadrons and battalions where they belong."

The project, still being developed at space division, should be in place around 1990 and "should carry us through the end of this century." The panel at an Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association conference discussed few details of the program and its cost was not mentioned.

But Donald Latham, deputy undersecretary of defense, said Milstar is a cost-effective

compromise among the competing needs and desires of the various military services.

Discussing the armed forces' assortment of communications, surveillance and navigation satellites in orbit, Latham said costs could be controlled by a unified communications system.

"This new Milstar system is going to be a multibillion dollar system to serve a variety of users," Latham said.

The conference was devoted to the new military buzzword: 31 pronounced three-cue and stands for command, control, communications and intelligence.

Floods hit Colombia

BOGOTA, Jan. 14 (R) — At least 60 persons are feared dead in southwest Colombia after two rain-swollen rivers burst their banks, civil defense officials said.

Floods caused by torrential rain have killed some 90 persons in Colombia's Narino department, bordering the Pacific Ocean, since the end of December. Hundreds of families have been made homeless and local officials have asked the central government in Bogota for help, civil defense officials said.

Filipino group threatens to mar film fete

MANILA, Jan. 14 (AP) — An urban guerrilla group which claimed credit for a bomb attack at an international conference here in 1980 has threatened to strike again with a similar attack at the ten-day Manila international film festival scheduled to open here on Jan. 18.

Letters to the French and Canadian embassies here, signed by the "April 6 Group" and by the U.S.-based "Freedom Fighters for the Philippines," urged them to avoid getting "caught in the crossfire" when the groups joined forces to frustrate the country's bid to become Asia's film center.

According to the letters, explosives have been "embedded in the walls and ceilings" of the film center building being constructed for the festival. The letter also said some military leaders opposed to the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos may join them in mounting "operations" this month and in February to force his downfall.

Film festival officials said the government had tightened security for the festival and that the threats had not affected the participation of groups from nearly 50 countries, though a number of American actors and actresses had withdrawn.

Americans scale Nepalese peak

KHATMANDU, Jan. 14 (AP) — Two American men and a woman successfully scaled the 7,145-meter (23,220-foot) Mt. Purnima via the east face on Jan. 6 without oxygen, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism announced here Thursday.

Edward Gillette, 36, a photo-journalist from Stowe, Vermont; Janet Reynolds, 25, a skiing instructor from Stowe; and James Bennis, 37, an Alpine guide from Frijoles, California, made the climb, the ministry said. They were part of a five-member team.

All members of the expedition were reported to be in good condition and in high spirits. When the group reached the summit at 2:15 p.m. on Jan. 6, wind velocity was 30 to 35 miles per hour and the temperature was minus 20 degrees centigrade, the ministry reported.

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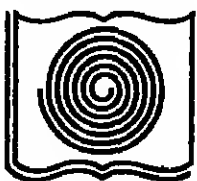
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HOEGH TRIGGER	Hual Norway	17-1-82	Dammam
STASIA	Gen Marine Agencies Lloyd Ave	15-1-82	Jubail
NEDLLOYD ROUEN	Nedlloyd	16-1-82	Jubail
JOHN	Moria DK	18-1-82	Jubail

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NAVOJOA, Mexico, Jan. 14 (WP) — Word spread from this little desert city suggesting something serious had happened in the last few weeks. Baseball's National League rookie of the year was a wreck, the rumors had it. Fernando Valenzuela had come home to Mexico, gotten married and fallen apart. Playing winter ball with his old team, the Navojos Mayas in a league full of youngsters and hasbeens, the Dodgers' star was only 1-2.

Then Friday night he pitched a seven-inning no-hitter, a near-perfect game with only one walk. Suddenly everything seemed right and back to normal.

"It's very moving," said Valenzuela as he came off the field, but he said it only because reporters were begging for reaction. No, he said, he didn't think it was a vindication because there was really nothing to vindicate. He didn't know if the no-hitter would affect his negotiations with the Dodgers for what probably will be the biggest second-year contract in baseball history. "The people in Los Angeles are talking care of that," he said.

In fact, Valenzuela said, he didn't even think about the perfection of this game against Culiacan until it was almost over. "I was thinking," he said, speaking in Spanish, "one out at a time." It was that Valenzuela cool again, that calm that seems so calculated, so inscrutable and so incongruous in a 21-year-old who made it from here to the Dodgers to the World Championship in a matter of months.

This taciturnity is all but indecipherable when you watch it on the mound in the World Series or see it come face to face with a president. Yet in Navojos and nearby vil-

Valenzuela -- the athlete with a golden arm

Dodgers' pitching sensation spurts to the top in a matter of months



Fernando Valenzuela

Brito says he is 24 and, at 24, May not be worth the \$95,000 that the Mexican owner of his contract is asking. It would be easy to imagine an intense jealousy of Valenzuela

on the part of his teammates. He drives a club car that none of them got. He has been loaned a house that none of them have. They took a 16-hour bus ride to Tijuana for last Saturday's game. Valenzuela is not asked to travel at all, and went home to his wife and family to celebrate. Yet far from envying Valenzuela, his teammates seem to idolize him. And blame themselves for his losses.

Talking about one of Valenzuela's defeats, Monge said there were "errors and errors, physical errors, mental errors you don't see on the scoreboard, but they weren't Fernando's. You could say he didn't get support. I would say he was butchered."

Last night, however, the team pulled together, with outfielder Willie Norwood making two spectacular diving catches to save Valenzuela in the sixth and seventh innings. Before the game, Valenzuela talked about his problems playing here over the last few weeks.

"It's true that I've lost two and won one, but all that is numbers," he said, brushing aside the statistical obsession so common to the baseball fan. "You always lose a game.

There are errors or it can be for whatever reason, that's not important."

Baschall fans dived at his rookie-season statistics: 13 wins, 7 losses; 2.48 earned run average; 11 complete games in 25 starts, eight of them shutouts; 180 strikeouts, 61 walks in 192 1/3 innings. But for Valenzuela what is important is not so much whether he wins or loses or even exactly how he plays the game but just that he is playing the game. It is not the means to an end. It is the end itself. "It is everything to Fernando ever since he was a little boy," said his new bride.

But since the World Series, Valenzuela had not been playing. He was flying around the United States and Mexico receiving awards, among them the National League Cy Young, visiting schools and hospitals and generally building on the image his agent wants to cultivate. "I want him to be like Disneyland," said Antonio de Marco.

"Everything family, children. A wholesome figure, an inspiration in the United States and Mexico."

Also like Disneyland, Valenzuela became a money-making machine. According to De Marco, the young pitcher has made only six endorsements in the United States and Mexico and still has earned almost half a million dollars.

It was only two weeks ago, finally, that Valenzuela turned enough attention to his

private life to get married. Until the baseball strike in June he had not even seen his girlfriend, Linda Burgos, for two of the three years they have known each other. During the strike he got around to proposing to her but he didn't ask her parents for her hand until after he won the third game of the World Series, when he called them on the phone. "he finally felt he had made it then," Linda said.

But all this cost him something. "A pitcher has a rhythm," Valenzuela said last week before the game. "If you lose it, it's difficult to start it up again. It's not just a question of conditioning, it's more a question of getting back that rhythm you had."

Valenzuela and friends of his here suggested that the Dodgers were reluctant to let him return to his old team for the winter. Why risk a golden arm helping out the Navojos Mayas against the Culiacan Tomatoes? But Valenzuela said he had to play winter ball to stay in shape. His friends here said he had to come back to prove to them and himself that he is still a regular guy. And once he was here, slowly, in fits and starts and going easy on the famous screwball to go easy on the arm, with the win and two losses and now the no-hitter, the rhythm returned.

"He has adjusted again," said Mayos manager Raul Cano, "because here no one bothers him. He can go to a restaurant, walk in the streets, without being mobbed. He's had enough of that. He's only 21 after all — a child beginning to be a man. He's a boy who needs his freedom." When Valenzuela is free to do what he wants, he plays ball.

In seesaw NBA match

Moncrief spearheads Bucks rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — The Milwaukee Bucks, who have seen plenty of ice, sleet and snow the last two days, found a second wind against the Philadelphia 76ers.

The Bucks had their National Basketball Association game in Atlanta called off Tuesday night because of a snowstorm. Then the bad weather caused them to miss several flights out of the city before their plane finally took off. They arrived in Philadelphia at 5 p.m. and went straight to the spectrum for Wednesday night's game with the 76ers. But the lack of rest apparently had little effect as the Bucks came back in the second half and handed Philadelphia only its 10th loss in 36 games, 111-107.

In other NBA games, Boston clubbed Atlanta 116-95, San Diego edged Dallas 105-102, Kansas City toppled Cleveland 117-104, Seattle crushed Indiana 106-86 and Golden State outscored Denver 143-128.

Milwaukee, which won its ninth straight road game, rallied from a 13-point deficit in the third period. Then Sidney Moncrief, who scored 12 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter, broke a 107-107 tie with a basket with 17

seconds remaining. The Bucks trailed 76-63 with 6:55 left in the third period before outscoring Philadelphia 19-10 and starting the final quarter trailing 86-82.

The Sixers scored the first six points of the fourth period. The Bucks tied the score four times before Moncrief hit his jumper to send the Bucks ahead for the first time since the second period.

Sonics 106, Pacers 86: Gus Williams scored 12 of his 19 points in the first half as Seattle rolled over Indiana for its fifth victory in a row. The Sonics scored 14 straight points midway through the second quarter and led by as many as 28, 79-51. In the third quarter, Indiana, which got 21 points from Herb Williams, shot only 29 percent from the field in the first three periods.

Warriors 143, Nuggets 128: Bernard King scored 39 points and World Free added 34 as Golden State shot 68 percent from the field in the first half and raced away from Denver in the second quarter. The game was tied 36-36 after one period, but the Warriors outscored the Nuggets 43-28 in the second quarter and coasted the rest of the way.

Celtics 116, Hawks 95: Ray Aitchison had 28

points, 19 rebounds and 15 assists to help maintain Boston's position as the NBA's best team with a 27-8 record. Bird got plenty of help from frontcourt mates Kevin McHale and Robert Parish. McHale, making his second NBA start in two years because Cedric Maxwell is injured, scored 28 points and Parish added 24. Atlanta made a good game of it, leading 89-88 in the fourth quarter before the Celtics scored 10 points in a row.

Clippers 105, Mavericks 102: San Diego got 13 second-half points from Phil Smith as the Clippers rallied from a 15-point halftime deficit to beat Dallas. The Mavericks, who got 25 points each from rookies Jay Vincent and Rolando Blackman, led by as many as 17 points in the second quarter, but the Clippers won the third period 28-14 to close the gap.

King 117, Cavaliers 104: Rookie Kevin Loder scored a season-high 25 points to lead Kansas City over Cleveland, which lost its eighth straight game. The Kings built a 20-point lead in the first half, 64-44, but the Cavaliers cut the margin to 86-83 in the third period. Then the Kings scored eight straight points and Cleveland got no closer than seven the rest of the way. Cleveland's Ron Brewer led all scorers with 30 points.

With 76-run victory

Aussies keep hopes alive for final spot

SYDNEY, Jan. 14 (AFP) — Australia inflicted an overwhelming 76-run defeat on Pakistan Thursday to keep its hopes alive of qualifying for the 50,000 Australian dollar (\$56,000) play-off for the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup.

Australia made 230 for five in its innings after being put in to bat on a perfect strip by Javed Miandad, and then dismissed the Pakistanis for 154.

The Pakistanis still hold a twopoint lead

over Australia and can thwart Australia by beating the West Indies in a final qualifying round at the Brisbane Cricket Ground Saturday.

But on the day's performance, in which only opener Mansoor Akhtar (40) and all-rounder Imran Khan (39) displayed courage and tenacity, a Pakistani win over the West Indies seemed far from certain. Australia has now had three wins from its eight games and must win at least one of its two remain-

Score-board

AUSTRALIA: G. Wood b Mudassar 42
B. Laird c Bari b Mudassar 45
R. McCook b Mudassar 13
G. Chappell c Bari b Mudassar 36
K. Hughes not out 61
R. Marsh c Zahoor b Imran 3
A. Border not out 17
Extras 17
Total (for 5 wks.) 230

FALL OF WKTS: 1-30, 2-108, 3-111, 4-198, 5-206.
BOWLING: Imran Khan 10-0-37-1; Sarfaraz Nawaz 9-0-45-0; Tahir Maqash 5-2-20-0; Sikander Bakht 9-0-43-1; Mudassar Nazar 10-1-36-3; Ejaz Fajiz 7-0-32-0.

PAKISTAN: Mudassar Nazar b Lille 5

Mansoor Akhtar b Lawson b Chappell 40
Zahoor Abbas c Border b Lawson 12
Javed Miandad b Chappell 8
Wasim Raja b Malone 16
Imran Khan b Thomson 39
Ejaz Fajiz c Marsh b Malone 39
Sarfaraz Nawaz c Hughes b Lille 0
Tahir Maqash c Lille b Lawson 13
Wasim Bari not out 0
Sikander Bakht not out 0
Extras 7
Total 154
FALL OF WKTS: 1-8, 2-30, 3-66, 4-71, 5-89, 6-89, 7-99, 8-129, 9-150.
BOWLING: D. Lille 7-3-1-23-2; J. Thomson 7-1-19-1; G. Lawson 8-0-45-2; M. Malone 10-2-36-2; G. Chappell 8-0-24-2.

With record third-wicket stand

Vishwanath and Sharma put India on top

MADRAS, India, Jan. 14 (AP) — A record unbroken, 344-run third-wicket partnership put India in a commanding position Thursday in the fifth cricket Test against England here. At the close of the second day's play, the home side was 395 for two.

No wicket fell Thursday. At stumps, Gundappa Vishwanath was batting with 181 runs while Yashpal Sharma, playing his first in the current six-Test series, was on 102.

Like on the opening day the visitors muffed two easy catches Thursday. Sharma was dropped by skipper Keith Fletcher in third slip when on 22 and later, Chris Tavare in first slip failed to hold a catch from Vishwanath.

Resuming at the overnight score of 178 the two batsmen were never in real trouble and punished the bowlers with ease and comfort. Vishwanath, the stylist that he is, went on stroking merrily all round the wicket to hit his 14th century in Tests and fourth against England. Surviving another chance after his 100 he has neared the 200-mark with 26 bits to the boundary.

Sharma's role also could not be minimized. He provided the base for Vishwanath to score. He had to face some intimidatory stuff from Botham but stood firm and hardly missed any available opportunity for scoring.

Vishwanath, who gave a near catch Thursday before making a run, had a slice of luck. When he was 141 in a total of 310 he tried to force paceman Allott off the backfoot but missed the line of the ball. It took the outer edge of his bat and went to Tavare at first slip who got his left hand to the ball but could not hold it.

Vishwanath raced to his 14th test century with a long-on on drive off pacer Bob Willis

before the lunch break. His previous highest in tests was 179.

Sharma, included in the Indian team in place of out-of-form Sandeep Patil, took 387 minutes to score his second Test century, which was studied with 17 furs.

Fletcher claimed the new ball immediately after the completion of the 75th over Thursday morning but the English fast bowlers

Score-board

INDIA (1ST INNINGS): Sunil Gavaskar c Taylor b Willis 25
Pranab Roy c Taylor b Dilley 6
Dilip Vengsarkar not out 71
Gundappa Vishwanath batting 181
Yashpal Sharma batting 102
Extras 10
Total (for two wks.) 395
FALL OF WKTS: 1-19, 2-51.
BOWLING: Bob Willis 26-7-0-1; Ian Botham 26-4-0-0; Graham Dilley 24-4-4-67-1; Paul Allott 26-4-0-0; Derek Underwood 22-7-59-0; Graham Asham 22-7-27-0.

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, (R) — Gerry Sorensen of Canada survived a near fall and sped to her second World Cup Downhill triumph in two days here Thursday, establishing herself as the firm favorite for the World Championship title at Schladming late this month. Irene Egle of West Germany finished runner-up.

CINCINNATI, (AP) — Billie Jean King, playing in her first major tennis tournament in 10 months, defeated 18-year-old Pam Casale 7-5, 6-4 Wednesday night in the second round of the \$150,000 Avon Tennis Championships of Cincinnati. In other second-round matches Bettina Bunge of West Germany downed Mary Lou Piatek 6-1, 6-4, and Pam Shriver defeated Lea Antonopoulis 6-1, 6-0.

BRIEFS

KOBE, Japan (AP) — Two Chinese, one South Korean and one Japanese entered the semifinals after winning their women's singles matches Thursday, the first day of the \$45,450 Japan Open Badminton Championships. Indonesia sent two team to the men's doubles semifinals, while Britain and Malaysia had one team each.

JOHANNESBURG, (AP) — West German Formula One racing driver Jochen Mass was involved in an accident here Wednesday when his March 821 veered off the Kyalami Circuit while he was practicing for next week's South African Grand Prix. Mass escaped unhurt.



Gus Williams... another fine display

European Basketball results	
Men	Women
Squibb Cantu 105 Panathinaikos Athens 78	Nashua Den Bosch 83 Barcelona 80
Nashua Den Bosch 83 Barcelona 80	Lisopos, France 105 Venice 101
Zadar, Yugoslavia 112 Orléans, France 91	Sibinka, Yugoslavia 95 Schemani, Italy 94
Sparta Prague 59 Daugava Riga 81	Red Star Belgrade 76 Mincur Porcik 70

Vilas upsets Clerc

Connors, McEnroe win with degree of comfort

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (R) — Americans stars John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors both won their opening matches Wednesday night in a buildup to their much-anticipated clash in the Masters Grand Prix Tennis Championships at Madison Square Garden here.

McEnroe crushed compatriot Roscoe Tanner 6-3, 6-2 while Connors was just as comprehensive in beating fellow-American Eliot Teltscher 7-5, 6-1. In the other matches on the first day, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won his 32nd consecutive match by beating American Vitas Gerulaitis 4-6, 7-5, 6-2 while Guillermo Vilas upset Jose-Luis Clerc 6-4, 7-5 in an all-Argentina clash.

Connors has beaten McEnroe in their last two encounters, in London in November and at Rosemont, Illinois on Sunday, where the pair almost came to blows, and they are meeting Thursday night because they are in the same round-robin group here.

The Masters culminates the 1981 Grand Prix circuit, which included 98 tournaments, and brings together the eight top leaders, though Gerulaitis, who was ninth, got in when Borg decided to rest. In Saturday's semifinals, the group winners play the runners-up in the opposite group. The winner of the Sunday afternoon final gets \$100,000, the loser \$50,000.

McEnroe beat Tanner for the sixth time in seven meetings and kept his temper in check during their 65-minute match he leveled 3-0 in the first set and 2-0 in the second set. The New Yorker was consistently steady and made few mistakes. Tanner, whose ferocious serve is the cornerstone of his game, managed only three aces as McEnroe returned service brilliantly throughout.

As he shatters javelin mark

Eldebrink corners limelight

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14 (AP) — Swedish javelin champion Keith Eldebrink, revelling in good weather conditions, was the outstanding performer at the ALCOA Challenge Track and Field Meeting at Olympic Park here on Thursday night.

Eldebrink, 24, who last week trained in below freezing temperatures in his home town of Sodertalje near Stockholm, broke the oldest Australian athletic record. Eldebrink hurled the javelin 86.74 meters to better the Australian record of 1956 Olympic champion Erik Danielsson by 1.03 meters.

The night's athletic meeting was momentarily disrupted when nine Aboriginal Land Rights protesters ran on the track in front of the 200-meter men's sprint. In trying to avoid the protesters one of the world's greatest sprinters, American Mel Lattany, 22, injured his back and later received medical treatment, while American Mark Kent hurt his thigh when he was kneed by a demonstrator.

The event was re-run 30 minutes later and was won by American Dwayne Evans from Lattany with Australian champion Bruce Frayne of Adelaide, third.

But the high point of the evening was the best ever mile race seen in this country. American champion Steve Scott broke the Australian record by 0.39 seconds with the time of 3:55.91.

In a tremendous mass finish over the last

200 meters Scott was too strong for 1976 Montreal Olympic champion John Walker who clocked 3:56.34 and Britain's Commonwealth champion Dave Moorcroft who stopped the watches at 3:57.12. In the greatest assault on the four minute barrier seen in this country, a record five athletes beat the magical figure.

The world's greatest female distance runner Grete Waitz, 28, of Norway, clipped almost eight seconds off the Australian 3000 meter record with the excellent time of 9:10.67. Waitz, recovering from a viral infection, ran an uncharacteristic race in which she was content to sit in behind American Maggie Keys.

The winner of the last four World Cross Country Championships, Waitz powered to the front over the last 100 meters.

Triple Olympic silver medalist Raelene Boyle, 30, suffered one of the worst defeats of her career when beaten into third place by New Zealand's Kim Robertson in the 400-meter event. After a very fast first 200 meter by Australian junior champion Michelle Baumgartner, Boyle moved into the lead.

But when challenged by Robertson in the straight, Boyle paid the price for her early speed and fired badly. Boyle was cut out of second place by England's Janine McGregor 22, who clocked 55.53 seconds — 0.23 seconds ahead of Boyle.

Smith found guilty of fraud

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP) — Sports promoter Harold Rossfields Smith and a co-defendant were found guilty Wednesday in a case involving diversion of more than \$21 million from Wells Fargo Bank — the United States' largest bank embezzlement case.

Smith was convicted of 27 of 32 counts. Former bank official Sammie Marshall was convicted on three counts and innocent on one other count. There was a hush in the crowded courtroom as court clerk John Crenshaw arose and read the verdicts handed to him by the seven men and five women of the jury.

Neither Smith nor Marshall, seated at the counsel table facing the jury, showed visible reaction. Smith could face up to 265 years in prison for his part in the sophisticated scheme to juggle funds between bank accounts to back up his efforts to become the nation's top sports promoter through his Muhammad Ali Professional Sports Inc. Marshall faces possible penalties of up to 20 years in prison.

Smith and Marshall had been named in a 32-count indictment last July alleging fraud, embezzlement, conspiracy and interstate transportation of stolen securities in the Wells Fargo case.

Also named in the indictment was 47-year-old L. Ben Lewis, allegedly an "inside man" in the scheme, who pleaded guilty to juggling the bank's books in a plea bargain and testified against Smith and Marshall.

The indictment culminated a six-month FBI investigation into what the U.S. attorney's office termed "the largest bank embezzlement in history." The indictment claimed Smith had the funds transported around the country to pay unusually large fight purses on behalf of MAPS and cover expenses of Muhammad Ali Amateur Sports Inc.

MAPS promoted rich fights and also funded track meets. Former heavyweight boxing champion Ali has no connection with either MAPS or England except that he lent his name to them.

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EUROPE AND U.S.

President Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany had a full agenda for their meeting Wednesday. There was the question of Poland, on which the French are taking a somewhat harder line than the Germans. There were questions concerning the Common Market and the NATO alliance. There was also the question of the international economy.

Of those issues, the most pressing was not, surprisingly enough, that of Poland. It was rather of the recent American decision to bar imports of European steel to the U.S. in an effort to ease the predicament of the native steel industry which has been especially hard hit by the recession.

The strange thing is that the United States issued its edict on this at the same time that it is trying to persuade the Europeans away from negotiations with the Soviet Union over the sale of natural gas from the Siberian fields to Western Europe. It is thus a case of neither being helpful to Europe nor allowing it to help itself — or so at least the Europeans see it.

The American stand on both issues has done nothing but confirmed the view of the West Germans, who hold that economic relations with the Eastern bloc must be kept apart from momentary political crises and tensions. The Germans at the same time insist on their adherence to the Western alliance, and claim that their attitude poses no threat to it.

This is of course not at all to America's liking. Long before the present wrangle over steel and gas, Henry Kissinger made his view of West Germany known. It is a country, according to him, which increasingly sees itself as a mediator between East and West — an honest broker rather than a partisan. The Germans have certainly done nothing to disprove this thesis.

Saudi Arabian press review

The necessity of a unanimous approval of the Saudi Arabian peace plan at the next Arab summit conference, the Gulf Cooperation Council meeting in Riyadh, the urgent need for an Arab strategy for the defense of south-east Lebanon and condemnation of the anti-Arab stand adopted by the U.S. at the Security Council's debate on the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights appeared for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Al-Riyadh observed that the Kingdom introduced its eight-point peace plan with the basic aim of achieving Arab solidarity and restoring the Arab lands occupied since 1967. The paper expressed hope that the Arabs will unanimously approve the Kingdom's peace plan at their next summit in Fez.

It urged the Arabs to be fully aware of their historical responsibilities for liberating the Arab lands and achieving Arab solidarity on constructive grounds "in order to confront the growing Israeli challenges in the region."

Commenting on the announced meetings of the GCC defense and interior ministers in Riyadh, *Al-Bilad* said the meetings were the outcome of the Gulf leaders' desire to maintain a very high degree of cooperation and coordination in matters of prime interest to Gulf states.

"There is an urgent need, motivated by recent developments in the region, for coordinated and integrated cooperation on internal

security and defense of the Gulf states," it said.

Al-Bilad pointed out that Gulf solidarity was a step forward on the road to keep the Gulf region free from superpowers' influence and rivalries and to realize peace and security for its people.

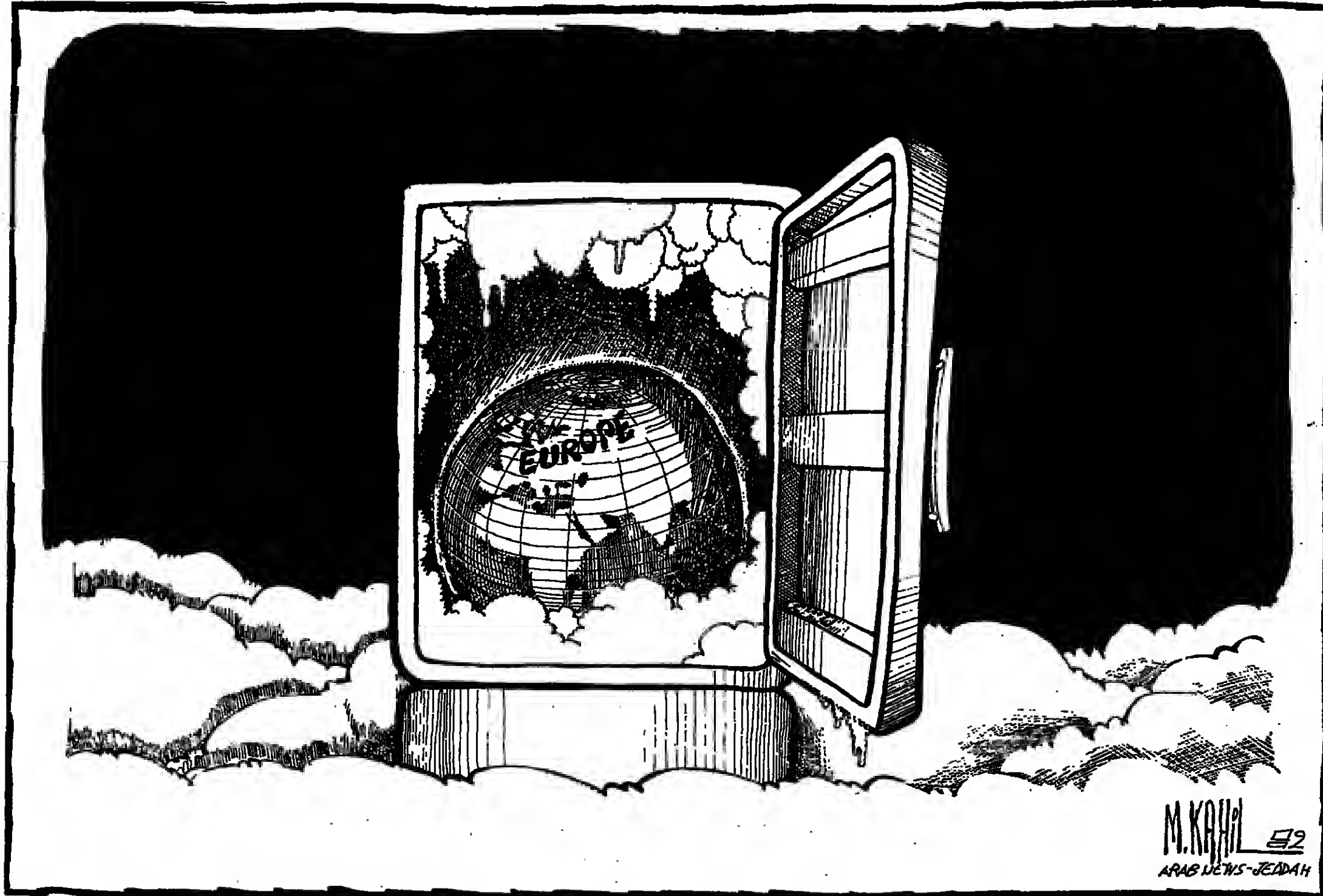
Dealing with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi's declaration Wednesday night, after his visits to Damascus and Beirut on the formation of an Arab panel on Lebanon, *Al-Jazirah* said, "Any efforts for solving the southern Lebanon problem without taking into consideration the Lebanese question as a whole are doomed to failure."

It stressed that the efforts should be initiated from Beirut itself, "because of the concentration of the conflicting groups in the Lebanese capital."

"Any efforts or decisions on the Lebanese question should not be confined to Lebanese officials only, but should include a wider domain the military and political leaders of the fighting groups," it added.

The paper noted that the solution of the Lebanese crisis "must first begin with the solution of political and ideological differences among the Lebanese."

Okaz and *Al-Yom* strongly denounced the U.S. stand in the Security Council in support of Israel and its irrational attempts to block sanctions against Israel over its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. (SPA)



Reagan's foreign policy baffles European allies

By Robert Stephens

LONDON — It was a year in which the two superpowers seemed almost as often at loggerheads with their allies as with each other. While the West watched anxiously to see what the Russians would do about Poland, America's European allies spent a great part of the year waiting for President Reagan to produce foreign policy.

This delay, continuing for many months after Reagan took over the White House, prompted the 10 nations of the European Community to try to pursue a more active world role.

In many cases — such as the Middle East, and the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe — vital European interests were at stake. The Europeans were also deeply concerned about the new administration's economic policies. They worried about their effect on the deepening international recession, as well as on attempts to promote a high-level North-South dialogue on aid and trade for the poor countries.

The Reagan administration's tolerance of unprecedentedly high interest rates distorted international currency movements and threatened to bring more unemployment in Europe and create an unbearable debt burden in the Third World. The Europeans themselves were divided about economic policy. In Britain Premier Margaret Thatcher still clung like Reagan to monetarism and the theoretically free market. President Mitterrand's new French Socialist government favored a modest refutation.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany stood somewhere in between. He wanted to keep interest rates well below the American level while continuing to hold down the rate of inflation. But even in the strong West German economy, unemployment was inexorably rising. It looked like reaching the political danger line of two million jobless by next spring.

The Polish crisis was not one which in the last resort even the most united Western action could resolve. However, many more nuclear missiles or other forces NATO was able to deploy, however successful the United States was in restoring the

balance of power with the Soviet Union which the Reagan administration alleged had been lost. The West could not ultimately deter the Russians from invading Poland.

The best the Western powers could do was to provide economic help which might strengthen the economic basis of a regime of political compromise. This they did on a substantial scale. But it could have only a limited impact on Poland's longer-term problems of productivity so long as there was no effective and acceptable government in Warsaw.

In Western Europe a wide public debate developed about nuclear weapons, amid fears aroused by their increased numbers, accuracy and power, their siting and their possible first use. The European governments, especially those where the new American Cruise and Pershing II missiles were to be based, have felt mounting pressure from the popular peace and nuclear disarmament movements. Their response was to urge President Reagan to speed up the resumption of talks on limiting or reducing nuclear weapons, particularly

the new Euro-missiles on both sides.

These Soviet-American talks, which resumed in Geneva at the end of November, are one of several sets of East-West arms control negotiations in progress or pending.

A new one may emerge from the Madrid conference on European security and cooperation. This is a French proposal for a conference to discuss "confidence-building measures" (such as increased safeguards against surprise attack) in the area between the Urals and the Atlantic, which would include European Russia. In bringing the Russians and Americans to the Geneva negotiating table, the man in the middle was again Schmidt.

The issue over which the Europeans have made their biggest diplomatic effort so far is the Middle East. Here they have not yet had much impact on Washington. The "European initiative" for an Arab-Israeli peace has shown both the opportunities and the limitations of joint diplomatic action by the community.

The ambiguous comments of the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, during his recent visit to Israel, damaged but did not kill the European initiative which is aimed at bringing Israel and Palestinians, including the PLO, into peace talks. But the Europeans have so far failed to convince Reagan that a comprehensive peace settlement between Israel and the Arabs is more urgent than building a new military system to keep the Russians out of the Middle East.

Since the assassination of President Sadat of Egypt on Oct. 6, the Americans seem to have assumed that no serious trouble need be expected at least until after Israel's complete withdrawal from Sinai next April. They may have had second thoughts on this point as a result of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Meanwhile, they have signed an agreement with Israel on strategic cooperation. They have begun to use forward base facilities in Egypt, Oman and Somalia for their Rapid Deployment Force.

They have also begun a campaign against Col. Qaddafi of Libya which their European allies mostly regard as ill-judged and more damaging to the international image of the United States than to that of Libya. For it revives the suspicion of the Europeans that Reagan's policy is based on assumption about Russian activities and their influence in the Third World which most Europeans do not share.

Thatcher prepares for showdown with miners

By Graham Stewart

LONDON — Iron-willed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is girding to take on "King Arthur" and his 250,000 men in a battle that could have far-reaching implications for Britain's Conservative government. "King Arthur" is left-wing militant Arthur Scargill, widely regarded as the most powerful trade union official in the land as president-elect of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

The call to battle could be sounded later this week when the nation's miners vote on whether to accept a 9.3 percent pay raise or authorize a strike to press their demand for 23.7 percent. For the vote is more than a straight bread-and-butter issue of how big the miners think their pay packets should be.

It has overriding political implications because Scargill and other militant miners see it as a vote against unpopular Mrs. Thatcher and her unpopular economic policies. It could have significant economic ramifications too. If the miners strike and win a bigger pay deal, it would break the government's four percent wage guidelines wide open when Mrs. Thatcher is fighting to hold the line on double-digit inflation.

The last the miners took on a Conservative government in 1974, they brought down then Prime Minister Edward Heath. Mrs. Thatcher did not need a history lesson, but she got a reminder anyway. The day Scargill was elected to lead the NUM, he observed the situation was shaping into a rerun of 1974.

But Thatcher was not frightened off. Politicians sources say she passed the word down to ministers that they were to stand firm against wage demands that could fuel inflation and undermine the nation's economic recovery. Because the coal industry was nationalized in 1947, the message was conveyed to the national coal board negotiators.

Board Chairman Sir Derek Ezra put it to the miners bluntly — the offer was already more than the industry could afford, it was final, and a strike would only risk their jobs and future investment in coal. A top treasury official weighed in to warn the miners that big pay settlements could jeopardize the prospect of tax cuts.

Edinburgh economist Martin Barnes says Mrs. Thatcher could be taking a calculated gamble that

the miners don't have much public support and she might succeed in clipping Scargill's wings early on.

"With three million out of work, a lot of people may feel the miners are lucky to have jobs at all and that 9.3 percent is more than most other workers are getting," adds Barnes. "Also they are much better paid now than they were in 1974."

Board officials say their own straw polls do not indicate a militant mood among the miners. And they have not given up hope that the pitmen will vote against the recommendation of the NUM executive and accept the pay deal — as they did in 1978.

But one coal board source concedes: "They know this one is important for Scargill. So it will be a bit of a surprise if they don't give him a vote of confidence at the start."

Even the miners acknowledge there is not much enthusiasm for a strike. But they see it as vital to ensure their long-term protection, fearing the Conservative government would ruthlessly close down many unprofitable pits if they don't act tough.

Indeed Mrs. Thatcher tried to shut 23 uneconomic collieries last year but backed down when the miners threatened to strike. On the strength of that, Scargill thinks a strike threat once again will be enough to get results. But people close

to Mrs. Thatcher say she won't retreat so easily again.

A confident Scargill relishes the prospect of a head-on clash with Mrs. Thatcher, bolstered by a record vote when he was elected in a secret ballot by the miners last month. "Look, Mrs. Thatcher only got 46 percent of her electoral vote. I got 70 percent of mine," he says.

He boasts that he has four times turned down a safe seat in parliament because he wields more power as a trade unionist. A member of the Communist Party in his youth, he is now aligned with the left-wing of the opposition Labour Party.

Scargill, who followed his father into the pits at 15, could hold the reins of power in the NUM for the next 21 years — until he reaches retirement age of 65. He takes over in March from retiring moderate Joe Gormley. Scargill says the miners have slipped in the pay league. Their demand for 23.7 percent would take the minimum basic pay for coalface workers to 100 sterling (\$185) a week.

But the latest government statistics show the miners, on present pay scales, are the best-paid manual workers in Britain with average earnings boosted by overtime and incentives to 165 sterling (\$305) a week. (R)

Papandreou's modest revolution

By Harold Byatt

ATHENS — Three months ago Andreas Papandreou came to power in Greece as the head of a Socialist government which had won over the electorate with a pledge of *allagi* — of change. The shape of Papandreou's modest revolution is now becoming clear.

Outlining his economic policy in two successive television broadcasts, he announced substantial pay increases to civil servants and employees (especially low income groups) whose salaries he promised to review regularly to keep them in line with the cost of living.

He also announced a drastic reorganization of the civil service. The main feature is the dismissal of all director generals and their deputies and the introduction of a new system of promotions and appointments. The new measures will probably be strongly resisted in parliament when the bill comes up for discussion.

On the controversial issue of "socialization," which featured high in the election program — and which for several months now has brought Greek industrial development to a standstill and paralyzed all new investment — Papandreou's measures were greeted with relief.

Apart from a few lame duck industries, the government has no intention of nationalization and will limit itself to the appointment of "supervisory councils" in all major industries with the object of coordinating their activities and keeping them in line with government policy.

He also announced the abolition of the State Currency Committee, whose supervisory role in

monetary policy has been transferred to the National Bank of Greece, which under its newly appointed governor comes under direct government control. The approach to costs and prices is cautious: the government will intervene only if prices show signs of getting out of control. A committee has been appointed to control market supply, and measures have been announced for the protection of essential commodities.

The strongest criticism of the government measures has come from the extreme Left and more particularly the Communists, who are now accusing the Socialists of misleading their supporters and coming to terms with "capitalists," on whose goodwill, they complain, the country will still have to depend.

Impartial observers believe the Socialists had few alternatives to the policies they have adopted, which seem to be dictated mainly by economic realities. The country's largest concerns are already under state control (transport, energy, power and communications). Shipping is out of reach and only some mining enterprises and a small number of subsidiary industries are otherwise beyond state influence.

Equally void of surprise has been the Socialist policy on foreign affairs. Drastic changes so far have taken place only in the Greek diplomatic service, where the prime minister appears determined to establish the same kind of control that he now enjoys in defense.

Papandreou's foreign policy is deliberately ambiguous. His dependence on the support of the extreme Left makes it difficult for him to appear too pro-Western. (ONS)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Jan. 15th, the 15th day of 1982. There are 350 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:
1582 — Peace of Jam-Zapolski between Russia and Poland is signed, with Pope Gregory XIII mediating, by which Russia loses access to the Baltic.

1649 — French court leaves Paris at outbreak of Fronde rebellion.

1877 — Austria agrees to remain neutral in event of Russo-Turkish war.

1910 — French Congo is reorganized as French Equatorial Africa.

1932 — France completes occupation of Morocco.

1935 — Grigori Zinoviev and other Russian leaders are convicted of treason.

1943 — Japanese forces are driven from Guadal Canal in World War II; work is completed on world's largest office building — the Pentagon (Defense Department) in Washington, D.C.

1966 — Death count surpasses 400 as flood refugees begin returning to hillside slum homes in Brazil's capital of Rio de Janeiro.

1968 — Earthquake ravages Sicily, killing 200 and leaving thousands homeless.

1970 — In Nigeria, dissident leaders of Biafra pledge to support government after surrendering.

1975 — Several people are killed in Indonesia rioting against visit by Japan's Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

1978 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter meets in Tehran with Shah of Iran.

Thought for today:
There is no pillow so soft as a clear conscience—French proverb.

Women and inheritance

By: Adil Salahi

A major point of difference between men and women in Islamic law is in that area which relates to inheritance. It is often said that Islam treats women unfairly because it gives daughters half the share of their brothers in the inheritance of their parents.

Before answering this misconception we need to point out that Islam has laid down an elaborate system of inheritance, the details of which are stated in the Qur'an. There is, therefore, little or no disagreement between the various Islamic schools of thought as to how the estates of the deceased should be shared by their heirs. It is beyond the scope of this article to go into the details of the Islamic system of inheritance. It is sufficient for our purposes to say that any person is allowed to leave by will up to one third of his estate to any person or for any purpose of his choice, provided that he or she is not one of his rightful heirs. Furthermore, no one is allowed to disinherit any of his heirs, for any reason whatsoever.

The two main objectives of the Islamic system of inheritance are justice of distribution and division of wealth.

Working for these two aims Islam gives the female heir, in most cases, half the share of her male counterpart. There are, however, certain cases when women have the same shares as men. In other cases their shares may be less than those of men but not by half.

Having said that we are immediately confronted with the question: "How can this be reconciled with justice of distribution which you claim to be one of the two main aims of the system?"

The answer lies in the type of role Islam gives to each of the two human sexes. We may recall here the principle we established when we began our discussion of the status of women in Islam. The principle states that justice can only be based on complete parity between one's duties and one's rights. Had Islam given men and women the same role it would be unjust to treat them differently in matters of inheritance.

In a truly Islamic society the man has far greater financial responsibilities than the woman. He pays a dowry to his prospective wife, buys the house furniture and supports his wife and children. She receives her dowry and she is not required to contribute a penny for her own or her children's expenses, even if she is far richer than her husband.

Having been exempt from all financial responsibilities and being looked after by her immediate men relatives, she is still given half a man's share in inheritance which remains hers forever, to spend as she likes. Translated into practical life this division means that a woman receives her share of inheritance to invest and steadily increase while her brother receives double her share but he uses his share to meet his various financial responsibilities. In effect his share is more likely to decrease while hers is even more likely to increase. Soon parity would be achieved and her share will always remain in store so that she would be able to meet any eventuality.

The late Professor M. Sibai of Syria mentions in his book *The Woman* that he once asked his university students of Islamic law whether they considered that Islam was unfair to women. All his men students were of the opinion that if there was any unfairness it was men who were unfairly treated. Women students either evaded the issue or acknowledged that Islam has been extremely fair to women.

Most advanced societies of today work hard to achieve total equality of the sexes. In most of them, however, every person can dispose of his estate by will, the way he or she likes. There is no elaborate system of inheritance which ensures the proper division of wealth, and which may be compared with the Islamic system. When, however, the estate of the deceased is properly divided among his children, girls receive the same shares as boys. We should remember here that these

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
 "What," they say, "When we will have become bones and dust, shall we be raised from the dead in a new act of creation?" Say: "You shall; whether you turn to stone or iron, or any other substance which, to your minds, appears yet farther removed from life."
 They will ask: "Who will restore us to life?"
 Say: "He that created you at first."
 They will shake their heads and ask: "When will this be?" Say: "It may be near at hand. On that day He will summon you all, and you shall answer him with praises. You shall think that you have stayed away but for a little while."
 (The Night Journey 17: 49-52)

societies expect women to share equally in the financial responsibilities of the family.

Islam believes that the woman has a more important role to play in the life of the society than competing with men for jobs and sharing in the financial burden. The interests of the family and

of the society as a whole are better served when the woman looks after her children and after her family. This is why she is exempt from worrying about the financial side of the family life. For this exemption she is paid half a man's share in the inheritance and that represents full justice.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 41 A change of emphasis

In the space of a less than a year the Prophet has gone through a number of events which were bound to influence his thinking with regard to what line he should follow in order to bring his call to success. Firstly, with the death of his wife Khadeejah and his uncle, Abu Talib, he lost all the comforting support both at home and outside. Secondly the failure of his trip of last, which aimed at soliciting support for his call, brought home to him the fact that, except for his few followers, he stood literally alone in opposition to the whole world. Thirdly, his night trip to Jerusalem provided him with the true perspective with which he should view all situations. It made him realize, as never before, where true power lies in the confrontation between the true faith and its enemies.

Reviewing his situation in Makkah, the Prophet realized that he was locked in a stalemate in his own town. Although new converts to Islam were trickling in, a major breakthrough seemed more remote than ever. Attitudes hardened and well-entrenched tribal loyalties constituted a stumbling block, preventing many people, who would otherwise be expected to have clear thinking, from making a rational and objective assessment of what Muhammad was calling for. The only alternative was, then, to try to achieve the breakthrough away from Makkah.

The emigration to Abyssinia and the trip to Ta'if may be viewed as two steps in that direction, although their immediate objectives were greatly different. Also, the fact that the Prophet tried to make the most of the pilgrimage season by approaching pilgrims, explaining the fundamental principles of Islam and inviting them to accept it and convey its message to their own people. Although some of those pilgrims responded favorably, they were too few to bring about any change in the general situation of the Muslims.

Yet the pilgrimage season seemed to offer the best way to carry the message of Islam beyond the narrow boundaries of Makkah. His trip to Ta'if proved to the Prophet that it was too risky for him to venture outside without first securing a strong base from which to operate. Approaching individual people, however, did not seem to be the answer. A change of emphasis was obviously necessary.

When the next pilgrimage season arrived the Prophet started to implement his new approach. We perhaps need to point out here that the pilgrimage to Makkah was a yearly event ever since Abraham built the Ka'aba on Allah's own instructions. Over

the years, however, many irreligious practices and rituals had crept into the pilgrimage. These were to be stamped out by Islam.

The Prophet now approached the pilgrims from the major tribes of Arabia. Naturally, these formed their own groups and remained together throughout their stay in the area of Makkah and Arafat. The Prophet went and addressed the pilgrims from each tribe as one group. He explained that he was a messenger from Allah entrusted with His message: to call on people to worship Him alone and to abandon all other forms of worship. The Prophet also asked every tribe he approached to provide him with protection so that he might be able to convey his message to mankind.

Obviously, Quraysh who begrudged the Prophet even the slightest gain he could make as a result of his previous efforts with the pilgrims could not sit still now that his approaches had taken a collective overtone. His own uncle, Abu Lahab, who had always been a fierce enemy of Islam, took it upon himself to mount a counter campaign in order to dissuade people from listening to Muhammad. We have the following account by Rabieah ibn Ibad from the Deel, a branch of the major tribe of Kinanah:

"I was a teenager accompanying my father in Mina (where pilgrims camp after Arafat) when I saw the Messenger of Allah coming to the quarters of the various Arab tribes. He addressed each tribe by their name and said: 'I am Allah's messenger to you. He commands you to worship Him alone and to ascribe to Him no partners whatsoever. He also commands you to abandon all those idols you worship in preference to Him, and to believe in me and accept what I say and to protect me so that I can convey the message with which Allah has entrusted me.' Behind him stood a cross-eyed man with a beaming face and two plaits of hair and wearing an Adonan garment. When the Messenger of Allah had finished what he had to say the other man addressed each tribe and said: 'What this man is asking you to do is to abandon Lat and Uzza (their two main idols) and to abandon your allies in order to follow his crazy. Never listen to him and never obey him.' I asked my father about the man contradicting the Prophet and he told me that he was his own uncle, Abu Lahab."

Thus, Muhammad was not to be allowed to freely approach other tribes with his call. Next week we hope to give an account of the answer the Prophet received for his approaches.

(To be continued next Friday)

On Alabama-Coushatta reservation

Indians re-learn native traditions to make 'wampum' from tourism

By Jeannette Garrett
Houston Bureau

It's off-season at the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation in East Texas. The only tourists, a group of 25 gray-haired men and women from an old folks home in San Antonio, are waiting in the cold for a red miniature train that will take them on a tour of the Big Thicket forest that surrounds the reservation.

Tourism would seem an odd business for Indians. For the most part, they're a private withdrawn, silent people.

They bear it well though. The young Indian train driver waits patiently while one of the women takes a picture of him. Unsmiling, but patient.

The 550 Indians who, by their own choice, had lived in relative isolation as wards of the federal government, cautiously opened their reservation to outsiders in the early 1960's, a few years after the state of Texas assumed financial responsibility for them. Realizing the potential of the state's only Indians, legislators in Austin decided the Alabama-Coushattas could make money just by being themselves.

The trouble was, they had forgotten how to be themselves. Though generations of

Indians had lived there as a community for more than 100 years, they weren't unfamiliar with the non-Indian world. Most of the men worked in the lumber mills of nearby Lufkin or Livingston; the women went to the same grocery stores and bought the same canned goods and frozen meals that their white counterparts did. And their children, wearing blue jeans and T-shirts, went to school with white children and knew the words to the latest rock songs.

Before the tourism project could get under way, a federally financed school had to be started to teach the Indians skills their ancestors, migrating to Texas from Alabama in the 1850's, would have perished without knowing. Like how to make bows and arrows and war drums, and how to weave blankets and baskets. A New York fashion school graduate had to teach them how to design and sew tribal costumes.

The transformation of a small part of the reservation into a tourist attraction was gradual, and began with a gift shop and museum that sold turquoise rings, beaded necklaces, bows and arrows and clay ashtrays. The came the "recreated" Indian village, with restaurants next door marked "Squaws" and "Braves," and further down the road, a large fortlike theater where every

summer the Indians dramatize their history. When the tourist season really arrives, they even erect a tee-pee near the entrance, though the Alabama-Coushattas never lived in them. "It's what they expect," says reservation superintendent Roland Poncho.

The reservation even has a chief, though like the Indian village, he's largely a symbol of their past, a man who on special occasions dons a beaddress and re-enacts a tribal custom. The real day-to-day business of the reservation is carried on by Poncho. Eleven years ago he dropped his accounting classes in Arizona and returned to become publicity director for the reservation he had left after grade school. What he came back to was a reservation torn apart by differences between the superintendent and the Texas Indian Commission and a business that was losing almost \$100,000 a year.

The fledgling tourist trade was managed under an operation called Tribal Enterprises. As the business continued to grow over the years it turned into something of a monster. Says Poncho, "We found ourselves constantly using all our energy, all our human resources, directing all our attention toward Tribal Enterprises."

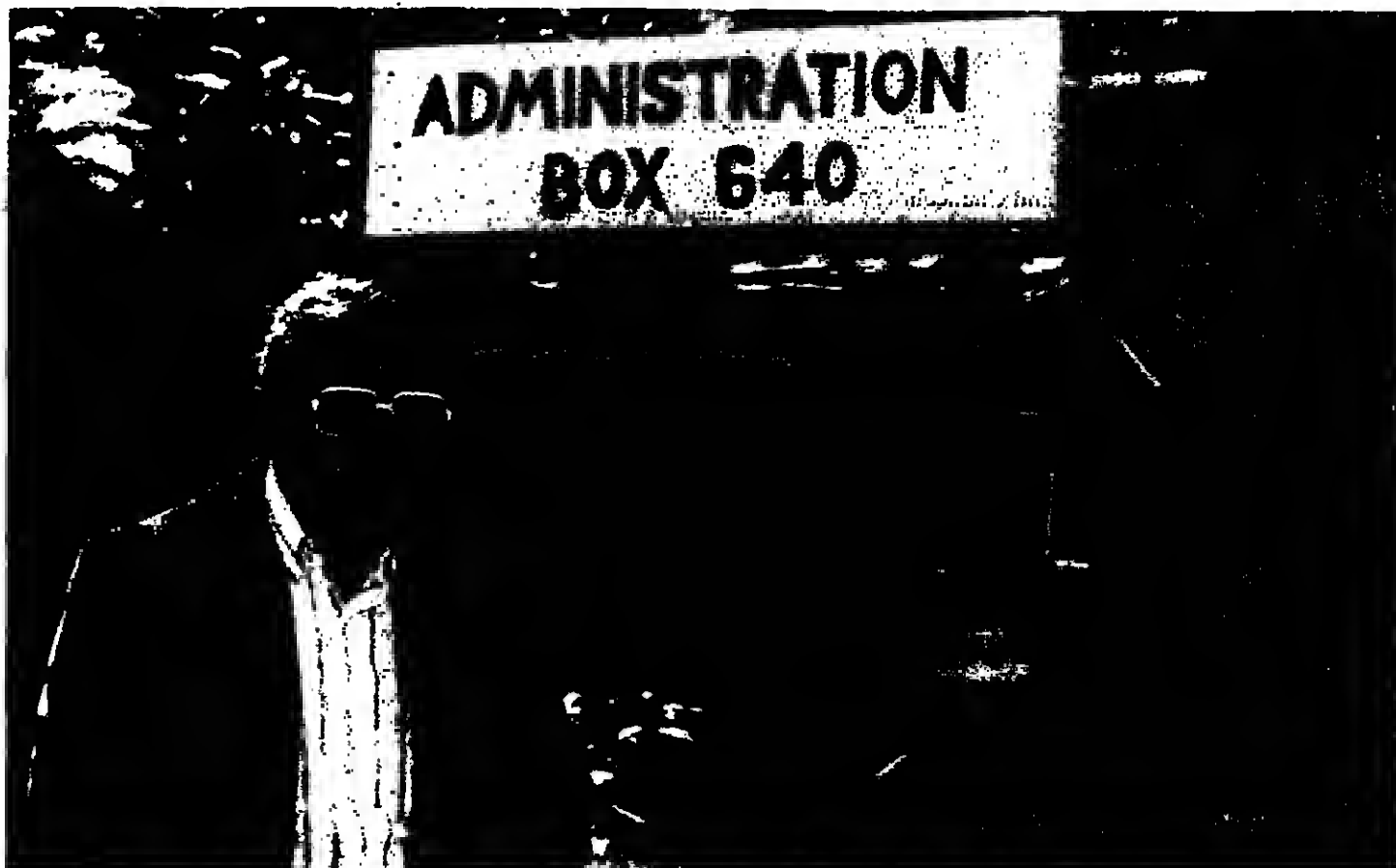
Mounting financial troubles eventually led to a confrontation between the tribal members and the Texas Indian Commission, the state agency that acts as a liaison between the reservation and the state legislature. The Commission blamed the money problems on the superintendent Emmett Battise, and in 1979, they asked him to resign.

But Battise's tribesmen rallied to his support and countered with a demand of their own. Claiming that important decisions about the future of the reservation should be made by an Indian, they demanded that the Commission's executive director, Walter Broemer, a white man, be fired. This wasn't the first time that Broemer had met with their dissatisfaction. He had served as the reservation's superintendent, an appointed position, from 1957 to 1972, and at least once during that period the Indians on the reservation had circulated a petition seeking his removal.

The issue was resolved when the Commission, with the approval of the tribal members, appointed Poncho as superintendent. When he took over the job, the 33-year-old Poncho inherited a lot of problems, but the distrust that had plagued Broemer wasn't one of them. "I think they were glad to see an Indian within the program," he says. "I guess you'd say they have more faith in one of their own."

Chief among his problems was an almost bankrupt tourist development program. It had been making money, but it had a hole in the bottom that kept leaking until almost all the reservation's surplus capital was gone. "When we took over, we made the right decisions, we had the right people, we were doing the right things for the right reasons, but we didn't have any money," recalls Poncho.

Before Poncho became superintendent, there had been no thought to what would happen to beyond the Sundown, a professional theater that employs around several dozen actors and technicians, at a cost of about \$100,000 a season. There had been no plans to secure funds to run the theater and at the end of 1979 it sustained a \$23,000 loss. The money was taken out of surplus capital, as it was the next year, when the loss had risen to \$105,000.



SUPERINTENDENT: The Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation has tribal chiefs, but it is Roland Poncho who runs the only Texas reservation on a day-to-day basis.

The following year, Poncho laid down the law. "I told them, 'Look, we can't afford to do this every year. Go out and find your own funds and resources.' And they did, from foundation and grant sources. Last year, Beyond the Sundown broke even for the first time since it began in 1975."

The trouble with tourism though is that it's seasonal. In the case of the reservation, from April to the end of October. It's officially open year-round, but in the winter months no more than 10 to 15 people a day come to browse in the gift shop or pay \$2.50 for a 15-minute train ride. There's no performance in the theater and no Indians dressed in traditional costume at the entrance to the reservation.

When the legislature first appropriated tourism money for the tribe, it was hoped that the tourist business would make the reservation self-sufficient by 1978. That deadline has been missed by several years, and it's doubtful that tourism will ever generate that kind of income. In Poncho's opinion at least, tourism isn't the only answer to the tribes' money problems anyway.

To be self-sufficient, he reasons, the reservation needs to produce and market a product. The product that represents the most potential is pottery. In a long pre-fabricated corrugated building that looks out of place among the reservation's other wooden creations, 12 full-time workers turn out clay vases, ashtrays, plant holders and lamp stands.

The pottery operation isn't new, but its recent success is. It started in the same rocky times that preceded Poncho's move to the superintendent's position, and the overall deterioration in management affected the pottery operation as well.

By the time Poncho took over, the plant had been closed and reopened three times. He got behind it, secured funds for training, and hired a qualified manager. It will be beginning to pay off. Starting in January the pottery, which had previously been sold only in local retail outlets in Houston, Lufkin, and

surrounding towns will be sold at the World's Trade Center in Dallas. It's a move that could mean thousands of additional dollars. "I think we're just about to the point of making the pottery operations a viable industry, including providing year-round permanent jobs for a lot of our people," says Poncho.

Despite the huge potential success of the pottery, Poncho hasn't given up on tourism. If anything, it means he can devote an increasing amount of his time to meetings with advertisers and public relations men to discuss things like "marketing strategies" and "target audiences."

"I think we're in a real good situation," he declares. "No matter what Reaganomics says, we are in the people business and whatever the economic situation may be, people have to get out."

From Harris County alone, he estimates, there's a potential half a million visitors a year. To attract them, he uses the conventional media like newspapers and radio, stretching his tight advertising budget to get more than he really pays for. If the reservation spends money on radio, Poncho will ask a radio personality to come out to the reservation for a live broadcast. If the reservation advertises in either of the Houston papers, he asks for a feature story.

And then there's the unconventional advertising, getting the name of the reservation before the public in some rather unusual ways. Like having a couple of Indians dressed in full costume meet British travel agents when they land at Houston Intercontinental Airport. Or giving local and state politicians, especially those who control the pursestrings in the state legislature, honorary memberships in the tribe. Or putting on presentations at elementary schools and leaving behind several hundred brochures that children will take home to their parents.

The additional tourists, and money, that advertising brings in helps the reservation as a whole, but what about the individual Indians who work as tour guides, or sales clerks, or who mix clay for the pottery?

Would they rather the white man left them alone?

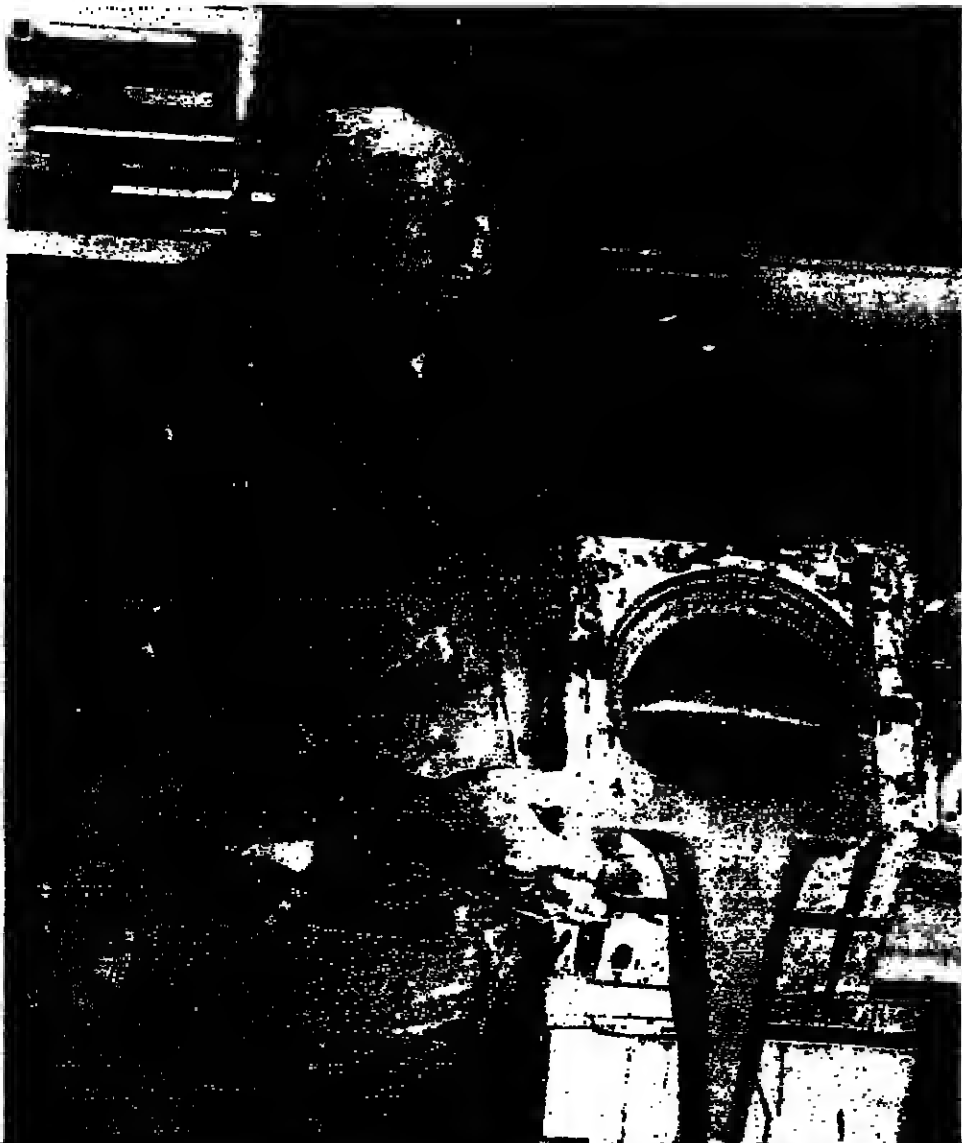
When Poncho first came to the reservation, at a time when the number of tourists was considerably less than it is now, he noted an apathetic attitude on the part of a lot of the Indians. The attitude was that "This wouldn't be such a bad place if it weren't for these tourists."

If that's still their attitude, they manage to hide it well. While most of them would prefer not to talk to tourists, a few are openly friendly and the rest seem to tolerate the cameras and the crying children and the inane questions.

"Why not?" says 27-year-old Carl Wood, an artist who designs much of the reservation's pottery. "I like it (tourism). It brings us income." Naturally summer at the reservation is his favorite time. "The more people, the more money," he says cheerfully.



TEMPERATURE CHECK: Morris Bullock, manager of the reservation's pottery operation for the last five years, checks the temperature in one of two giant kilns.



POTTERY WORKER: At the reservation pottery plant, a worker pears excess slip out of a pottery mold. Thirty different molds allow the reservation to produce a variety of pottery items.

Poles expect months of martial law, upset by curfews, shortages, lines

By Thomas W. Netter

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — It was a good Polish wedding, with scores of guests, and plenty of food. But half the guests left before 11 p.m.

The guests, hurrying into their coats and disappearing out the door into the cold, snowy night, were not leaving because they weren't having a good time. They were rushing home to beat the curfew.

Living under military rule these days forces people to adopt new strategies and make concessions. And it also forces them to improvise.

The Dec. 13 martial law declaration led to a travel ban, splitting some families and sending others into a fit of worry because they had no news of mothers, fathers, daughters or sons.

Family visits have been replaced by visits to friends. Without phones until last weekend, people traveled by car if they had fuel, or by foot, taxi, bus and streetcar to leave notes on peoples' doors.

"Social life has been curtailed by martial law," one Pole said. "Still, I attended a wedding that lasted until 6 a.m. there were 65 guests and 35 left a few minutes before 11 p.m."

"And it was a secret how the hosts had

plenty of food and we had beet root soup at 3 a.m.," one reveler said.

But most parties now end earlier, or don't take place at all because of the 11 p.m. — 5 a.m. curfew.

In some cases, the situation has led to unemployment. One family, supported by a husband who worked in local clubs and restaurants late at night, is now living from its savings.

Instead of working and sleeping late, he is fixing up his apartment, visiting relatives and spending a lot of time at home reading books.

Polish officials said recently they would like to end martial law by Feb. 1. But the most optimistic among ordinary Poles are saying it will last three or four months at the least. The pessimists are saying a year, and some are saying forever.

One Pole remarked cynically recently that the discipline imposed by "militarizing" factories and offices is alien to Poles, something they have never been fond of.

"It means coming to work on time, and no loitering during work time," the man said. "An order has to be obeyed, especially in the militarized institutions. There is really no choice but to obey."

For some Poles, the entire experience has been a sort of aging or maturing process,

Quasars baffle scientists

Physics explains massive black holes

By Thomas O' Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — The mysterious Quasars that have baffled scientists ever since their discovery in 1963 may be black holes so massive they contain the equivalent of 1 billion suns.

"There is a consensus now emerging that the Quasars we've seen are supermassive black holes at the centers of galaxies," Dr. Martin J. Rees of the Institute of Astronomy at Cambridge University in England told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Typically, each of the more than 2,000 Quasars discovered so far match the annual energy output of the sun in just a few seconds. Most Quasars outshine the galaxies in which they're found and in 1975 one Quasar had an increase in luminosity in one week that was equal to 10,000 stars being turned on at once.

Astronomers have long thought that Quasars were due to some new phenomenon that could not be explained by classical physics but Rees said that the number of astronomers who still believe that is rapidly dwindling.

"My view is that of a reluctant conservative," Rees said. "I had hoped that a fundamentally new phenomenon could explain Quasars but more and more I am accepting the orthodox view that Quasars can be explained by conventional physics and Einstein's Theory of Relativity."

The way Rees sees it, Quasars were born when clusters of stars died out early in time and collapsed together to form an enormous black hole, equal in mass to anywhere from 100 million to 1 billion suns. As much mass as they have, these "supermassive" black holes are so tightly condensed that they cover no more of the sky than our own solar system does.

"Even this makes these supermassive objects bigger than conventional black holes," Rees went on. "Most black holes are no wider across than 50 kilometers."

Why do Quasars shine so brightly if they are black holes and black holes are invisible? Rees pointed out that many Quasars are at the centers of galaxies and seem physically linked to these galaxies. Rees said the Quasars are almost surely sucking gas and even entire stars out of their galaxies into themselves as whirlpools draw debris into their wells.

perhaps an end of innocence.

"Mentally, I'm older," a 27-year-old woman said. "And although I'm young, I'm tired. I'm tired of the fight for food, and I get mad when I see all those lines."

"What makes people mad?" another Pole asked. "Shortages of everything."

... the shortage of gasoline, as most Poles treat driving their cars as a sort of escape from reality," he added. "It's not important now during the winter, but it may become a serious problem when it gets warmer."

But for some Poles, old habits die hard, and perhaps even harder in the current situation. One woman shopper, seeing a line at an empty food shop counter, asked one of the standees what was being sold.

"We don't know," said an elderly woman, one of about 50 people standing in line. "We just have some free time so we line up and wait."

"This is the Polish mood that you buy everything that is available, and it is one reason you can't buy towels because if there are towels, everyone would line up to buy them," one shopper said.

"The mood in the shops is as usual," she added. "Martial law is not the main topic. The topic is what is available and what will be available and will we get it or not."

"By the time this gas falls into the well it is moving near the speed of light and has been heated to enormous temperatures," Rees said. "If only 10 percent of this heat was radiated away as light, it would be enough to account for the luminosities we see from Quasars."

While only a little more than 2,000 Quasars have been found in the cosmos, Rees said they could be common to every one of the millions of galaxies in the heavens. Rees said he believes that Quasars have relatively short lifetimes and that most are now dead, having exhausted their fuel because their galaxies were swept clean of gas or because the Quasars themselves gobbled up every nearby star in their galaxies.

"Most Quasars that have ever been died out long ago," Rees said. "It is possible that the universe is littered with the corpses of dead Quasars."

Though a few Quasars have been found in nearby galaxies, most are so deep in space that they lie beyond most of the observable universe.

"What we are seeing are objects that were born as long as 10 billion years ago," Rees said. "We are looking backwards in time through four-fifths of the time since the big bang created the cosmos."

Bank camera crew records off-color remarks

Mike Wallace, master of ambush, caught off-guard filming his TV show

By Nancy Skelton

SAN DIEGO (LAT) — Television reporter Mike Wallace has gained a nationwide reputation for catching his subjects off guard on the CBS 60 Minutes show. Now, a San Diego savings and loan company has caught Wallace off guard.

It was in its vaults a videotape of Wallace making a racially disparaging joke. The remark — which Wallace did not know was being recorded — referred to the difficulties minorities may have reading complicated contracts over their "watermelons" or "tacos."

When Wallace learned of the tape's existence, he asked that it be erased, according to sources with knowledge of the episode. Wallace admits that he tried to retrieve the tape from the company, an attempt he now calls "a lame idea."

Wallace, whose tough questioning of often recalcitrant subjects is a hallmark of the weekly TV news magazine, said he tried to retrieve the tape because he feared that "cold words, taken out of context" would make him "look mean, graceless and bigoted, and I'd like to believe I'm none of these things."

The tape was shot by a camera crew working for San Diego Federal Savings and Loan, whose vice president was being questioned by Wallace for a 60 Minutes segment.

The company denies any suggestion that it retained the tape in hopes that Wallace, concerned that the tape's contents might be made public, would go easier on San Diego in his broadcast.

Marc Sandstrom, the firm's legal counsel said: "In no way did we try to affect the story — through the use of the tape."

Similarly, Wallace and 60 Minutes producer Martin Phillips said their knowledge that the tape existed had no impact on what eventually was broadcast.

Wallace called the segment "a good, fair, valid, accurate and tough piece" and Phillips said he used "the best I could get" about San Diego Federal's involvement in the story.

The incident began during the preparation last March in San Francisco of a 60 Minutes segment that finally aired Nov. 22. The segment dealt with the plight of mainly low-income Californians — including a black and a Latino, one of them with minimal reading skills — who faced foreclosures after signing contracts for expensive air conditioners without knowing they were putting their homes up as collateral.

Wallace would not confirm the precise wording of his remark but he said the version given to the Los Angeles Times is "close" to accurate and captured some of its "flavor." He said he meant the "passing jocular remark" to be witty, and also thought it might

enable him to elicit "some hint of feeling toward the minority community" from his interview subject, Richard W. Carlson, a vice president of San Diego Federal.

San Diego Federal had carried thousands of lien-sale contracts for Trane Co., one of the nation's largest air conditioner firms and a company that later agreed to pay nearly \$1 million to settle a state attorney general's complaint regarding its sales practices.

"Look," Wallace told the Times, in explaining his remark, "I happen to have a penchant for obscenity and for jokes ... anybody who knows me, I'm afraid, knows that I do ethnic jokes and I do obscenity from time to time."

Wallace said he thought the second crew in the room — hired by San Diego Federal to protect its interests in dealing with 60 Minutes — had agreed to turn off any recording devices whenever the CBS camera was off.

In fact, just before the remark, according to people who were present, Wallace turned to the San Diego Federal crew and inquired: "Are you still going?" And received what he understood to be a "no" in response.

The interview was conducted Mar. 31, 1981.

A few weeks later, Wallace learned the second crew had not turned its cameras off and that San Diego Federal was biding a tape of his remarks in its vaults.



ITALIAN AUTOSTRADA: The Italian Autostrada skirts many popular tourist attractions. The five mile journey from the Autostrada exit at Rapallo to Portofino is usually jammed on the weekends.

Autos isolated from waterfront

Portofino tempting Italian travelers combining isolation, serenity, views

By Louis B. Fleming

PORTOFINO, Italy (LAT) — The walk may be the loveliest of many that tempt travelers along the Italian coast, for it combines isolation, serenity and extraordinary views with a taste of history.

A lighthouse, with a platform below open to the sea on three sides, is the destination. Along the way are a castle, wall-lined lane, woods and gardens, silent after the sounds of the village.

Unlike most Italian seacoast sites, Portofino has managed to isolate the automobile from its faded waterfront. The parking areas, hardly adequate for the midsummer-weekend crowds, are hidden from view at the port. So there is something of the feeling of Capri, liberated from the internal combustion engine.

Nevertheless, some escape from the action can be welcome. That escape is offered by the delightful path to the lighthouse at Punta Portofino.

The stroll can be managed in a leisurely hour, but the time conceals the exertion: A third of the walking is up and down steep steps. This is perpendicular country.

Partway to the point is the forterza San Giorgio, a walled castle with a view from its flowering terrace to the port below. Each room in the centuries-old building offers dif-

ferent vistas of sea, shore and woods.

The Italian word for both lighthouse and automobile headlamp is *faro*, and the *faro* at Portofino is a headlamp indeed. A broad visitors' terrace below the light is arrayed with benches on which to recover from the steep approach while taking in the whole sweep of the Gulf of Rapallo, one of the loveliest on the Italian Riviera.

There is a challenging 'detour' for the intrepid, long flights of stairs down to a tiny cove that, when not littered with floating trash, affords a private entry to the outer harbor.

Portofino's 773 inhabitants live from the sea and tourism. However, enormous fiberglass and chrome motor yachts have left scant room for characteristic fishing boats. Indeed, little of the feeling of the past, when the harbor played host to Richard the Lion-hearted on his way to the Crusades, survives the new generation of diesel-guzzling yachts.

But the charm of the waterfront survives. Nets are still mended in front of the colorfully painted buildings; small restaurants, ready to serve espresso, line the waterfront.

Grilled fish, served after a steaming pasta and with a fresh mixed salad is perfect preparation for a stroll to the lighthouse. One of the best restaurants is Stella, where that model meal would cost about \$20 a person.

There are only five hotels here, ranging from the Splendido, one of Italy's most celebrated and beautiful resort hotels, to four small second-category hostels, for a total of 255 beds (half in the Splendido).

The Splendido deserves its name. An old villa has been remodeled into the hotel, clinging to the mountainside with its own cliff-top swimming pool, beautifully tended gardens where flowers compete with olives and palms and semitropical shrubs, and its own serene walk down to the village. The rooms look down to the port and across the point to the Gulf.

Accommodations are limited in winter, as most hotels take temporary closings. Reservations are recommended at any time. The summers are crowded, especially on the weekends when the five-mile twisting road from the Autostrada exit at Rapallo is choked with cars. May and October, despite their greater risks of rain, have the advantage of thinner crowds.

The best access is by rented car from Genoa, 22 miles away. The major agencies have offices near the rail station, served by express trains from Rome and Turin, and at the spectacular Cristoforo Colombo Airport, constructed on fill in the busy harbor, with service from major Italian cities as well as other Western European airports.



LEAVING THE COLD: British visitors who hoped to leave the reality of their cold winter recently visited the Earl's Court International Boat Show and dreamed about summer weather when they would be able to enjoy this type of product.

Women's welfare societies grow, conduct many worthwhile projects

By Rama Siddiqi

JEDDAH — A government-sponsored modern social security program may be relatively new in Saudi Arabia but an age-old social insurance system based on voluntary assistance to the less fortunate members of the community has been the back-bone of this traditional Islamic society. Charity and kindness have been advocated both by the Qur'an and the Prophet Muhammad and great rewards have been promised by Allah in this world and the world after for those who bestow favors upon the needy. Philanthropy has been adopted, therefore, as a norm in the Saudi Arabian society.

Whereas in the past, welfare work was basically individual and family oriented with mosques and other religious institutions main disbursements of charity funds, an overall socio-economic upsurge in the past decades has caused more organized philanthropic work in the Kingdom. A number of welfare organizations have come into existence throughout the country with the royal family members active participants in the various benevolent plans.

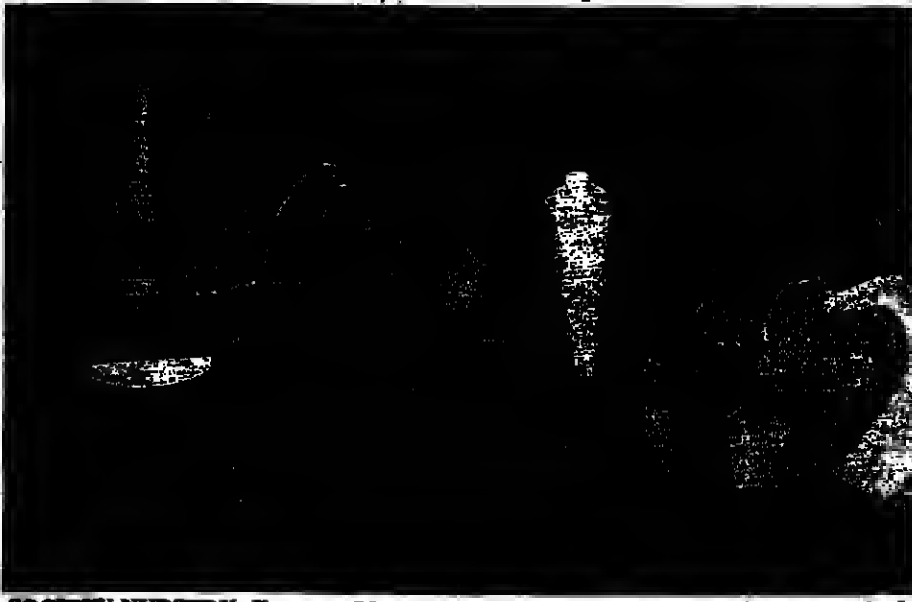
Organized women's welfare work was pioneered in 1962 when thirteen women with the blessings of Princess Effat, wife of late King Faisal, established Al-Khairiyah Women's Benevolent Society in Jeddah. The scope of activities of the new society in the initial years was limited to small welfare projects. Today, less than 20 years later, the membership of Al-Khairiyah has soared to over 500 Saudi Arabian and non-Saudi ladies. Seven additional benevolent societies for women have been established in various parts of the Kingdom.

At present there are two women's welfare societies operating in Jeddah — Al-Khairiyah and Al-Faisaliyah, two in Riyadh — Al-Nahda and Al-Wafa, Umm Al-Qura based in Makkah, Al-Khairiyah in Dammam, Al Malik Abdul Aziz Khairiyah in Qassim, Al Taibah al-Khairiyah in Madinah, Al-Yaqdab in Taif, and Al-Khalij Al-Jaza in Al-Khobar. Many of these societies are headed by female members of the royal family who work side by side with other members to carry out numerous welfare, social, cultural and religious projects. As a result of an increased number of women graduates in Social Services, many of the paid and voluntary helpers and planners are trained social workers.

Not many people are aware of the multiplicity and breadth of their work but in a quiet and unpublicized manner the women's welfare societies are busy aiding the poor looking after orphans, visiting imprisoned women, rebuilding old peoples homes, arranging adult education programs and projecting Saudi Arabian culture and heritage through cultural and social programs.

Each society is governed by its own by-laws but by and large the executive and working committees are elected by the general membership periodically in a democratic manner. All the societies adhere to the dictates of Islamic ideology and work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Social Welfare. Although the Saudi Arabian government subsidizes some of their projects, the bulk of the societies' expenditure is met by private donations and fund raising programs sponsored by the societies themselves.

Within a remarkably short space of time, the two Jeddah-based societies (Khairiyah's 19 years, and Faisaliyah's 15 years) have expanded their scope of activities on a wide scale. Both the societies have full boarding facilities for a number of orphans, nursery and kindergarten schools for their own borders as well as the day scholars, well run clinics, language classes for Arabic, English



SOCIETY NURSERY: Young children receive beginning education and are supervised here by welfare society personnel and volunteers.

and French, typing, sewing, assistance to women prisoners and older women. They in addition to these regular projects, arrange lectures, panel discussions, workshops, and film shows dealing with health, education art and other subjects. They have also been a source of information to the expatriate women through their soirees depicting local customs.

In a spirit of cooperation with other communities represented in Jeddah, Al-Khairiyah presented in the last two years monthly "international evenings" depicting colorful customs, costumes, and food of different countries. The most acclaimed of these was the Saudi Arabian day with its authentic tents, members dressed in traditional costumes complete with jewelry to match, seating and dining Saudi Arabian-style on carpet covered ground, an exhibit of Saudi handicrafts and antiques, and a stage show about regional music and weddings. Al-Khairiyah's annual International Bazaar in which embassies are invited to participate is also a fine example of cooperation between the Saudi Arabian and expatriate community.

Along with the regular programs, Al-Faisaliyah's main project last year was to move 60 of the 300 women from the old Rubat (old peoples home) to re-do the deteriorating buildings of their old homes.



PLAYGROUND TIME: Children run and play at the Al-Khairiyah Women's Society playground.

After extensive planning, hard work and a donation gathering campaign, a 12 apartment building was hired and furnished and the most effected women and some children were moved there last July. Face lifting of the old Rubat, meanwhile is underway.

Al-Faisaliyah also took the lead in promoting cooperation and coordination between the existing women's benevolent societies by arranging a two day seminar in Jeddah last March. Two hundred women representing all eight women's welfare groups in the Kingdom for the first time discussed subjects of mutual interest, and explored the possibilities of cooperation in uplifting and enlightening Saudi Women. Women journalists were also invited and were encouraged to ask questions concerning the various facets of the societies.

As the membership and activities of the two societies increased, their physical expansion also became imminent. Both Al-Khairiyah and Al-Faisaliyah have, thus, embarked on a project to build bigger and better premises to carry on their work.

Members of Al-Khairiyah are proud of the SR14 million new building project just completed. The new premises, spread over an area of 4000 square meters, has ample facilities to cope with the society's burgeoning activities. It is at the moment in the process of being furnished, carpeted, and curtained. According to Muna Al Fadli, the present director of the society, it took three years to complete this project and the inauguration of the new building is planned in the beginning of the Muslim new year. Although government subsidized part of the building cost, funds to meet the major portion of the expenditure were supplied through donations, annual Bazaar and other fund raising projects.

Al-Faisaliyah Women's Welfare Society, which started as a small committee, with such limited activities as sewing and hand work has also broadened its field of activities and needs a bigger building. They have for the past year moved to hired premises so that a new building planned to meet their growing needs could be structured. Architectural plans are ready to expand the old premises, but actual construction has not yet begun.

Princess Effat and a handful of women espoused organized women's welfare programs which in no time gained wide appeal contributing to the betterment of society and at the same time providing women with a meaningful and creative outlet. No doubt, Saudi welfare organizations will continue to flourish in a society committed to the fine tradition of giving both a money and good deeds.

Directed a style revolution

Chanel pared fashion to a pure form, biographer reveals her life, empire

By Nina Bayle

WASHINGTON (WP) — Like Chanel, the subject of her book, Edmonde Charles-Roux epitomizes French style. She is an aristocratically handsome woman of 61, wearing a navy jersey dress by Chanel, strands of pearls, pearl button earrings. A brown Gucci bag rests by the foot of her chair. She appears to be wearing only lipstick as makeup; her hair is pulled back neatly in a bun.

Charles-Roux has spent her life at centers of glamour and power: Daughter of a French diplomat who grew up in Prague and Rome; twice-wounded nurse while serving in the French resistance; journalist extraordinaire, involved in the early days of the magazine *Elle* and longtime editor-in-chief of French *Vogue*; award-winning novelist; wife of the French Minister of the Interior, the No. 3-ranking official in the new Socialist government.

But of all her accomplishments, she is best known as the friend and official biographer of Chanel, the woman who brought fashion into the 20th Century by paring clothing to a pure, modern form that has enabled the Chanel empire to flourish to this day. Chanel — who modified the elaborate hat of the day, designed dresses so simple they made the corset obsolete, led women to bobbed hair, introduced fake jewelry and the little black dress at a time when black was the color only of mourning, started women wearing jersey and simple knit suits, conceived the woman's bathing suit and invented a renowned fragrance, No. 5, her lucky number.

"She didn't create fashion, she created style," says Charles-Roux, who dined with Chanel, attended films with her, and, ultimately, learned the lies Chanel concocted about herself, lived and took to her grave. "She never told the truth — never," says Charles-Roux. "She was living, hoping that the right man would ask her the right question — will you marry me? But her background absolutely prevented the right man from asking the question. She was the daughter of a peddler and a poor woman, born in a hospital at a time when a decent girl even of modest origins would have a child at home.

Everything in her past was upsetting to Gabrielle Chanel."

Gabrielle Chanel, who died in 1971 at the age of 87, unmarried and alone, had woven such a legend about her life that, according to Charles-Roux, she had come to believe the Cinderella myth: That she had left her native province, Auvergne, in a simple cotton apron and wooden shoes, that her father had been a horse breeder, that she had been raised by lovely old aunts and had eloped with a handsome officer. "She got obsessed by that creation that was her legend and couldn't face the truth, even when there was no more hope of marriage," says Charles-Roux.

Charles-Roux discovered that Chanel had been born a peasant, illegitimate, and left in a convent orphanage. At 18, she worked as an assistant shopkeeper in Moulins. After a false start as a singer in a concert hall, where she got her nickname Coco, she moved to a chateau near Paris and discovered her own talent through the admiration others had for the clothes and hats she made for herself. With the financial help of yet another wealthy friend, she opened shops selling hats and some clothes in 1913 in Deauville and, when the war neared, in Biarritz. By the mid-1920s, when she was approaching 30, she was, as Charles-Roux has called her, "the empress of creation in France," head of a prestige house in Paris with international clients.

When Charles-Roux published her Chanel biography in 1975, many French were angry. She is still sensitive to criticism she received in *Le Figaro*. "I know how much a certain press prefers legends to the truth," she says. She has responded with still more insight into Chanel, a massive and remarkable photo-documentation, "Chanel and her world," published first in France two years ago and available now in English and Japanese at a time when the Chanel style is particularly flourishing.

Both the Chanel fashion and perfume businesses continue to grow; the accessories are being exquisitely renewed. There is even a new Chanel film, *Chanel Solitaire*. Thousands of women in Japan turned out to

hear Charles-Roux discuss Chanel on a recent tour. Early this year, the Chanel Boutique on the Rue Cambon was bombed by liberationists — they wanted to strike at the heart of French prestige.

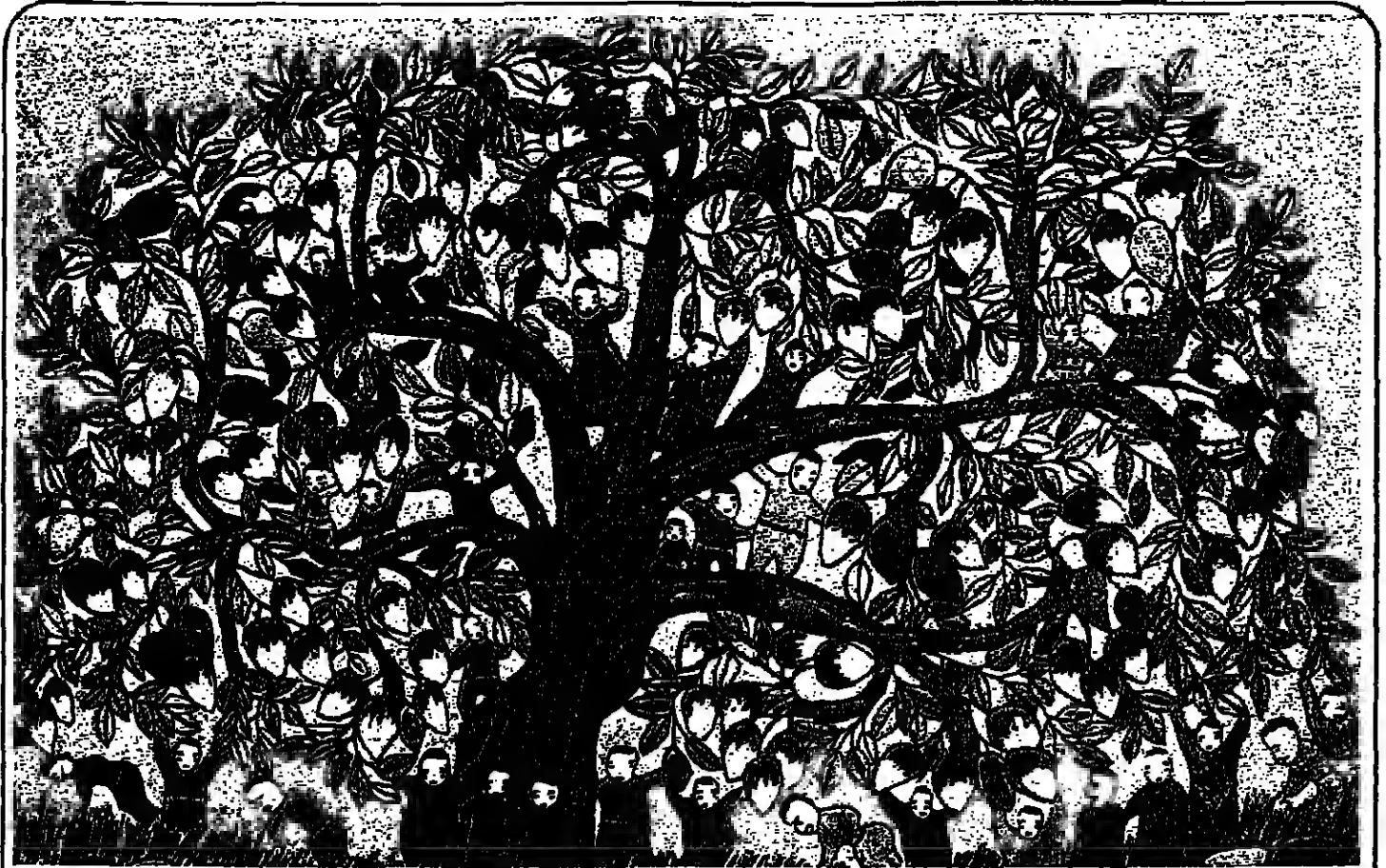
"Fashion is not what one thinks it is," said Charles-Roux, during a brief stay at the French embassy. "It is not frivolity, but one of the signs of change, of the time, of the way of living. And, with Chanel, of the possibilities of women."

Nor is she surprised that women today, Nancy Reagan among them, have adopted the Chanel style as a daily uniform. "Extravagant fashion in times of recession and economic difficulty all around the world is just not the thing to do, no matter how beautiful it is," she says. "Women now have an active life and the Chanel clothes were created for an active life. Chanel became what she was in 1919 when women were (first) free to walk alone in the streets; to have jobs — the first steps in an active life."

Today's woman, she says, can find comfort in a time of change with things that are familiar. "I want to look simple and I know how I look in a Chanel suit. I don't know exactly how I will look in something else," says Charles-Roux. And when there is much that is disturbing in the world "these clothes are not disturbing anybody. Are we (not) in a mood when nobody wants to be disturbed because there are so many disturbing things?"

"Chanel understood that things would never go backwards. Even (after) winning a war one would never go back to the pompous, frivolous life of before. The whole changes of Chanel have been inspired by the reality of life and of politics."

Charles-Roux was the sixth person Chanel asked to write her official biography. The others gave up in frustration. "Could I ask where you were born?" Charles-Roux asked Chanel. Chanel answered with the name of a town that never existed. "I realized she was working against the writer, hoping it would never be learned, for example, that she was born in Saumur. It would be like a stocking when you catch the first stitch."



KIDS GROW ON TREES: This painting of a tree with dozens of children playing in and around it best shows Grandma Wu's style of combining humans with nature. The painting is done on a tan background with the tree itself in blue, with multicolored leaves and grass.

Began new career at 60

Grandma Wu's artistry is acclaimed, painting shows maternal instincts

TAIPEE, Taiwan — Wu Lee Yu-ke is an 83-year-old, self-made artist who began painting at the age of 60 after attempting to persuade her son to take up a career as an artist. During the past 20 years, Wu has completed more than 1,000 paintings and has been invited to hold exhibitions here and abroad. She has won a reputation as the most talented, self-educated artist in the Far East.

Previously, Wu earned her living doing needlework. The grandmother is an illustration of the old Chinese saying, life begins at 70. Higher standards of living in the Republic of China have enabled older people to turn away from such non-productive activities as gardening or watching television, instead they use the experience they have gained in life to create a new world for themselves.

The lack of academic training, according to art critics, often gives the works of these artists an honesty and simplicity which refreshes the soul of the viewer.

Grandma Wu's paintings show her maternal instincts. In her colorful world, flowers are always blooming and fruit is always sweet. Children pick the fruit freely, and sit on tree trunks to eat their fill.

Hens with their broods seem to exchange greetings, and herds of buffaloes advance in a friendly fashion. Tigers leave their cages to play safely with the children. All the subjects of her painting are colorful — trees, fruit, crops, chickens, ducks, cattle, goats, horses and their young, and even the clouds.

With her silver hair and wrinkled brown skin, Wu is the epitome of everybody's grandmother. She says little, but is constantly smiling, and likes to wear a bouquet of jasmine in her hair. Her routine life contrasts sharply with the excitement of her artistic world.

Wu is a typical old-fashioned Chinese woman who was confined to her home and did needlework as a girl. Her expertise and the fact that her family owned a spinning and dyeing mill led to her becoming something of a celebrity in her neighborhood.

Grandma Wu later passed on her needlework skills to her six daughters. Her husband died when her youngest son was only five years old, and to make ends meet, she had to do menial work in the fields.

After the Chinese mainland was taken over by the Communists, Grandma Wu moved from a small town in Fukien province to Taiwan, but unfortunately was only able to bring her youngest son with her. Although her needlework and sewing provided only a meager living, she continued to encourage her son to learn modern painting. Even when her neighbors scoffed and pointed to the money their sons were making, Wu stuck to her ideals, believing that art could not be regarded as a waste of money.

"She was only concerned that I grow up in a healthy and happy environment and live up to my ideals and interests," her son Wu Chao-hsien recalls.

When he found a job painting stage sets for a theatrical group, the family fortunes changed for the better. One day he returned home to find his mother painting with the brushes and paints he had left behind. As he scrutinized the bold lines and lush colors, images of his hometown sprung to his mind. He realized how homesick his mother was, and bought more paints and paper for her to work with.

That was 20 years ago, now Grandma Wu's son and daughter-in-law have become her managers and help her with tedious jobs like sorting and mounting, organizing exhibitions, printing albums and delivering paintings to customers. They have encouraged her to take up woodcuts, pottery and clay modeling.

As could be expected, Grandma Wu is a great believer in the concept of learning in old age. At the age of 70 she learned to knit. As she had no formal education, she had to learn from her son how to write her name so she could sign her pictures.

To further her career as an artist, Wu has tried her hand at all sorts of mediums, including pencil, watercolor, ink and oil. Her works have also grown in size. Two

years ago, she completed a painting 30 feet long by three feet high which was entitled Garden of Life. This panoramic ink and splash work won wide acclaim when it was exhibited in Japan and West Germany.

Today, collectors of Grandma Wu's works can be found in many foreign countries, including Japan, the United States, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Grandma Wu recently left her studio to paint outdoors. As she still enjoys good health, she has traveled to Chitou, Sun Moon Lake and Yangmingshan to seek inspiration.

Recently, Wu held a 20-day exhibition of her paintings at the Spring Gallery in Taipei. Visitors became immersed in the bright and colorful world created in more than 100 works of art in embroidery, inks, oils, pottery and woodcuts.

Though she is delighted by visits from her friends in literary and art circles, she is especially happy to receive a group of old people who came with her from her home town in 1949. In their strongly accented speech, they always express admiration for the way in which Grandma Wu's works evoke the spirit of their old home.

One of the women admitted recently, "I am thinking of persuading my daughter to buy me paints and canvas so I can follow Grandma Wu's example. It's really fascinating."



FAMILY PORTRAIT: Grandma Wu's son and family often join to watch the artist paint her works. Although failing eyesight prevents her from doing embroidery she has no trouble at all when it comes to paints.

Pregnant women shouldn't lose weight, diet of mother, children is important

By Emma Ruth Zafra

HONG KONG (DN) — The priority target of primary health care and nutrition should be the mother who nourishes the unborn infant, nursing mothers and children up to primary school age. This advice from nutrition experts is understandable. There are 275 million such people in rural areas and 78 million in urban areas of the developing world.

Unfortunately, some mothers are ill-advised to diet during the first trimester of pregnancy so they would have an easy delivery. In reality, once a baby has achieved its full potential growth in the womb, any excess food is utilized by the mother.

Loss of weight in a pregnant woman results in fetal malnutrition, say the experts. A gain of 50 pounds in weight is considered compatible with normal delivery. The pregnant woman, thus, must meet her diet needs if she is to successfully nurse her newborn baby. She must eat more body-building foods like fish, beans and eggs, regulating foods such as green, leafy and yellow vegetables and fruits.

A baby, too, will need supplementary food. But when such foods should be introduced is a matter of opinion.

Dr. John A. Sparks of Grove City College in Philadelphia cites authorities who claim it

should start after three months.

The Rural Kenyan Nutrition Survey discovered an increasing rate of malnutrition during breastfeeding beyond a year and a half. The survey concluded:

"So for the child in the underdeveloped world, the breast is best but, as the exclusive source of nourishment, it is best only for early infancy. Supplementation at some point is critical to the continued proper development of the child."

In a rejoinder, Andy Chetley of War on Want in London cited Dr. R.O. Whitehead's statement that the milk of the Primipara (first-time mothers) in Keneba, Zambia was sufficient for their babies up to nine months. In Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, under-nourished mothers nursed their babies for the first five or six months on nothing else but breast milk without detriment to their health.

Human milk, an original convenience, is adequate food for infants up to the first four or six months only. After that, the baby requires supplementary foods depending on the family budget, says the World Health Organization.

Traditional weaning foods usually consist of cereal gruels made by mixing maize, rice or millet flour with water and then cooking the mixture. The nutritional value of native gruels, however, is low. Besides, mothers

who are too poor to afford the high prices of baby foods dilute them so that the nutritional value does not meet the infant's needs.

Other weaning foods are scraped or mashed bananas (or other fruits), pureed vegetables, cooked eggs, strained or mashed beans, chopped meat or flaked fish with some fat added for energy, crushed crackers, or sugar and water.

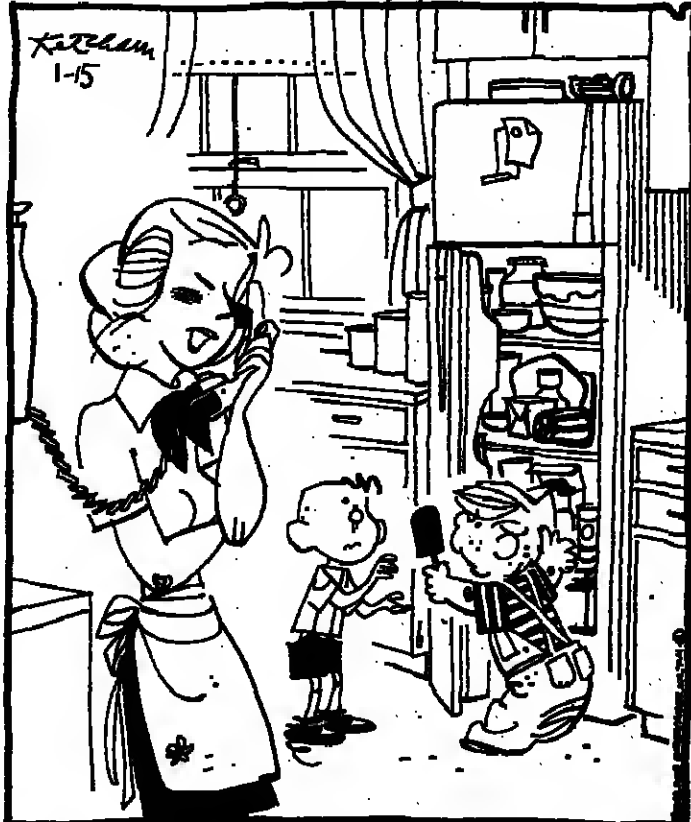
Weaning foods need not be expensive. For instance, low-cost infant food mixtures could be produced at home effectively from Groundnut, cotton seed, lentil and chicken pea flours. But in the case of Nigeria, they export protein-rich groundnut which is fed to European cows to produce milk. The milk is powdered and re-exported to Nigeria as much more expensive protein than groundnut.

To protect the health of infant, mothers must exercise care in selection and preparation of weaning foods. For example, cooked weaning food is in danger of microbiological contamination of the millet or flour, the cooking water, container or the gruel itself when it is allowed to sit.

WHO suggests the use of milk and milk products as complementary foods during the early months if they are available, not when the infant is already eating semi-solid foods.



DENNIS the MENACE



"DON'T WORRY... WHEN SHE HAS THE PHONE IN ONE EAR, SHE CAN'T HEAR OUTA THE OTHER."

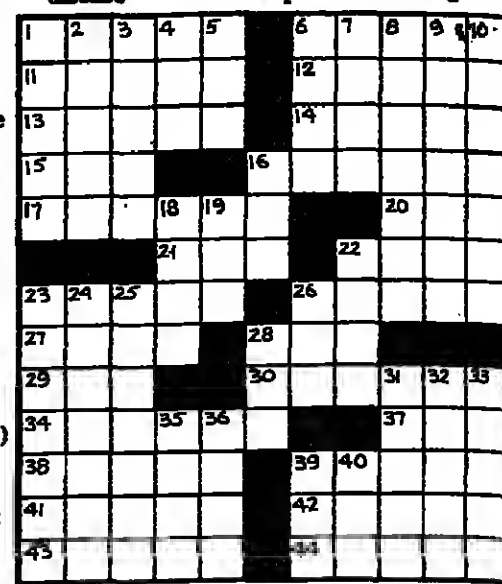
arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	Bahrain Channel 55	DUBAI Channel 10	Bahrain Channel 4	DUBAI Channel 33	Radio Jeddah	Radio Riyadh	Francisco Langue
9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Program 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Children's Series 11:00 World News 11:30 News 12:00 Noon News 12:30 Noon News 13:00 News 13:30 News 14:00 News 14:30 News 15:00 News 15:30 News 16:00 News 16:30 News 17:00 News 17:30 News 18:00 News 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 20:00 News 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:30 News 24:00 News

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Waited	1 Relish
6 Renaissance	2 Living
11 Unassisted	3 Complete
12 Muslim	4 Woman's name
delity	5 Fencing dummy
13 Important	6 Herb
14 "Peyton —"	7 She (Fr.)
15 Eggs	8 Twaddle
16 Stew	9 Apiece
17 Recite	10 Heartened
20 Skyline	16 Gender
(abbr.)	18 Copper town
21 King (Lat.)	19 Ref's count
22 Nota —	20 Silent
23 City in	21 Ref's count
Georgia	22 "Mame"
24 Was	23 Tropical
concerned	disease
27 Nazimova	24 Menu
28 Intimate	25 Wallop
29 Indo-Chinese	26 Silent
language	27 Average
30 Ready to go	28 British
31 Novelist	29 Composer
Eric	30 "There —
37 O'Neill play	Such
38 Role for	Things"
Burt Ward	
39 Skin	
affliction	
of animals	
41 That is (Lat.)	
42 Church	
instrument	
43 Eagle's nest	
44 Wallace	
or Noah	



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A X E
is LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

MY BR KMK PHH LOR LOMTEF
BR PWR SPVPUHR JY KJMTJE, BR
BJHK HMLRWPBHG PFLJITK
JIWFRHNRFF — LOJDPF PHNP RKMFFJT
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: ONE WHO BUYS NEEDS ONE HUNDRED EYES; ONE IS ENOUGH FOR HIM WHO SELLS. — GERMAN PROVERB

Contract Bridge

by B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

You deal and open One Heart. Partner responds Two Hearts. What would you bid now with each of the following four hands?

1. ♠KJ3 ♣AQ3 ♦AJ4 ♣KQ7
2. ♠KJ3 ♣AQ3 ♦AJ4 ♣KQ7
3. ♠A8 ♣J98542 ♦AK3 ♣10
4. ♠AJ4 ♣AK3632 ♦AJ87 ♣—

1. Three notrump. Partner's two heart bid can take many forms, but, in general, it shows 6 to 9 points — whether in high cards, distribution or a combination of both. It follows that you can count at least 26 points and that game must be reached.

Two notrump would be inadequate, since you run the risk of partner's passing. Three notrump is by no means a final say in the matter. If partner declines notrump he can return to hearts.

2. Three hearts. You're not in position to judge whether four hearts is makeable; it depends on whether partner has a minimum or maximum raise. He's looking at his hand and can appraise its value, so you leave the decision to him by bidding three hearts.

In effect, this says to partner: "We may have a game. If you have a minimum raise we don't belong in four hearts, because if we did I would have

bid it myself. But if you have more than average values, let's get to game because in that case I will have a good chance to make it."

3. Four hearts. A hand may rise greatly in value depending on partner's response. This one, with only 12 high-card points, is unexciting if partner responds in spades or clubs, but zooms dramatically in value when partner raises hearts. The real worth of the hand revolves around a heart fit, and once this is discovered your chances for game rise materially. Four losers are very unlikely.

4. Three diamonds. Here there is no question about game; the question is whether there's a slam. Three diamonds is the first step in this direction.

Partner does not require a maximum raise for slam to be made. Thus, he may have as little as:

♠KJ3 ♣QJ74 ♠6 ♣J8532
and you would surely want to be in a slam. The problem is not how many points partner has; it is more a matter of whether the hands fit well. The final contract depends on partner's responses. If he ignores your slam tries, you settle for a game.

Believe It or Not!

CHRISTY BROWN

THE CRIPPLED IRISH AUTHOR, WHOSE FIRST BOOK WAS ENTITLED "MY LEFT FOOT," WROTE BY TYPING WITH THE LITTLE TOE OF HIS LEFT FOOT

PHOBIA
IRRATIONAL FEARS OF THINGS LIKE HEIGHTS, CROWDS AND CLOSE SPACES, AFFECT SOME 20,000,000 AMERICANS

THE ALLIGATOR POPULATION OF FLORIDA IN 1966, WHEN IT WAS PLACED ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST, WAS ABOUT 100,000 — BUT TODAY FLORIDA HAS OVER 200,000 OF THEM

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1982

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Cooperate fully with close ties and good times are assured. Singles meet with romantic introductions. Good will come from others.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Inaugurate new work projects. It's a favorable time for business discussions and meetings with higher-ups. Aim for the top!

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
You'll attract romance and good times now. Talks with agents about creative work go well. Children's affairs prosper.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Avoid impatience with loved ones. Talk things over with others and you'll gain their full cooperation. Check your investments.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
Avoid hasty decisions, and solicit the advice of close ties.

Your powers of persuasion are strong. Talks with others are fruitful.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
It's a very favorable time for shopping. Good will brings you the cooperation of co-workers. You can safely mix business and pleasure.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Take charge of your life now. Go after what you want. Creative interests and romance give you much to be thankful for.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
You're busy getting things done behind the scenes. Complete unfinished business. Private talks bring you the correct insights.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Plan a party for some of your friends. Present your viewpoint at club meetings. You'll make important new contacts now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
It's full speed ahead regarding career ventures. Talks with bosses may bring raises or important assignments. Money gain is likely.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Advisers turn you on to worthwhile opportunities. Educational and distant concerns prosper. Make plans to visit far-away friends.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
Concentrate on ways to improve overall security. Do the necessary research about investment matters. Make important joint moves.

Enough for only 2 weeks' imports

Pakistan's exchange funds fall

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 14 (AP) — Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves at the end of 1981 declined to \$223.5 million, enough to finance only two weeks of imports, the commerce ministry said Thursday.

Reserves were down from \$300 million at the end of 1980, ministry officials said. They said a slump in foreign exchange earnings, as demand fell for cotton and rice exports, caused the dip in reserves. Exports in the first six months of fiscal 1982 beginning last July totaled \$1.129 billion down 7.5 percent from

the same period the previous year. "The decline took place at a time when exports might be at a peak as past experience shows," one official said. In the six-month period, raw cotton exports fell by 65 percent, reaching only \$59.3 million against \$171 million worth the previous year. Besides low foreign demand, Pakistan had a smaller cotton crop this year.

During the same period, exports of carpets were \$58.3 million, down 47 percent from \$110.8 million. Rice exports declined 17 per-

cent to \$190.9 million from \$231.9 million. Cotton yarn declined from \$100 million to \$78.4 million, down 21.6 percent. But textile exports were up 20 percent from \$105.5 million to \$126.6 million, mainly because several idle textile units resumed production. Pakistan's total annual exports in 1981 were \$2.95 billion. The 1982 target for exports is \$3.25 billion, considered difficult to attain in view of the poor performance in the first half of the fiscal year, officials and businessmen say.

On North Atlantic routes

IATA ponders fare revision

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 14 (R) — Executives of 25 international airlines began to study a U.S. government plan to rationalize their fares across the North Atlantic when they opened a 10-day conference here Wednesday.

Airlines lost \$650 million on their North Atlantic routes in 1981, two-thirds of their worldwide losses, David Kyd, spokesman for the International Air Transport Association, told reporters. Analysts have forecast that losses will rise further this year on the routes where the airlines operate more than 100 different fares on any given day.

"The traveling public is confused, travel agents are confused, their computers are bursting at the seams and the airlines are losing a disastrous amount of money," Kyd said. The Hollywood conference is the second in a series which began in Geneva last month and will be resumed there if no agreement is reached.

After the conference opened, delegates

split into working groups to consider a U.S. government proposal that airlines establish five clearly-defined fare bands.

Under the U.S. proposal, airlines would be allowed to change their fares automatically within set limits for each category. Government regulators meet in Paris Jan. 25, hoping to approve a fare structure for the six-month summer period by the end of February.

Kyd said the airlines' task was to try to agree on a commercially-acceptable version of the U.S. plan before the governmental meeting. TATA Director-General Knut Hammarstrand told delegates: "The more you are able to come up with a clean, simplified and economically-sound structure with a full range of fares... the more chance you will have of keeping a heavy governmental hand out of your business."

All major U.S. and European IATA members flying North Atlantic routes are represented at the conference.

U.S. to support aid programs

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP) — World Bank President A.W. Clausen said Thursday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration will continue to support multilateral lending organizations despite its budgetary cutbacks on foreign aid.

Reagan, in a soon-to-be-released Treasury Department report, has committed the United States to "good support for multilateral development banks," Clausen said at the Japan National Press Club. He said moves to cut aid to "unfriendly" nations have originated in the U.S. Congress, and not the Reagan administration.

Clausen, former Bank of America head who succeeded Robert McNamara as president of the international lending institution last June, said, "We don't like any government to reduce support." But he said the bank realizes the United States "cannot support the same flow of dollar support in the shortfall as it is having huge, massive budget deficits."

He also said the World Bank does not

intend to adopt more liberal lending practices for the poorest nations. No loan would be made, Clausen said, "unless the expected rate of economic return on investment in a project is at least 10 percent. Throwing money at a problem is not the way to help a country advance its economic development."

He said limited financial resources in the coming decade would make it necessary to allocate funds "in a better way." But he said there would be no change in the graduation system, under which newly-industrialized countries are taken out of the pool of those nations eligible for easy loans from the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate.

Clausen said 23 percent of world output goes to international trade exchanges that "make for a better world." But he warned that global conditions are "ripe for inducing tendencies toward economic protectionism." "Protectionism is a setback...and I deplore that there are countries that are moving toward protectionism, including my own country, the United States," he said.

Hitch over mode of payment

U.K.-Australia ship deal delayed

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AFP) — A row between Britain and Australia has delayed the sale of the new 19,500-ton aircraft carrier HMS *Invisible* to the Australian Navy. Whitehall officials have disclosed.

The ship is being sold at what the Royal Navy believes is a bargain price of £175 million but it is understood the Australians want to pay by instalments. Defense Secretary John Nott is believed to be opposed to this because he wants the cash in one lump sum to help Britain's troubled defense budget.

A Royal Navy spokesman said: "There has been no decision on the possible sale of

LME takes steps to discipline tin dealers

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AFP) — The London Metal Exchange (LME) has finally decided to take action on what the trade has the market manipulation of the tin market.

It asked all London tin dealers to disclose their exact position in tin Friday and to furnish the information to the exchange Monday morning. The LME action reflects the seriousness with which the exchange views the recent disruption of the market.

One dealer, said to have strong ties with producers, was offering to sell metal, for any date in February — when the "squeeze" on supplies is the tightest — at a record \$8.650.

The last time dealers were called upon to reveal their secrets was in 1973, when a "corner" in zinc was attempted and prices moved up six-fold to nearly \$950 a ton.

Producers seek higher coffee export quota

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) — The executive board of the International Coffee Organization meets Thursday for the first time this year to consider producers' requests for increased second-quarter export quotas.

The following members asked for a redistribution of their quarterly quotas in the current 1981-82 coffee year which began Oct. 1: Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, Kenya, Nicaragua, El Salvador, the French-speaking African nations headed by the Ivory Coast, Paraguay and Zaire.

A similar request made by those countries at a Dec. 4 ICO board meeting, called for a shift totaling 1.1 million bags from the third and fourth quarters of this coffee year to the first and second quarters. A bag holds 132.2 pounds or 60 kilos in green coffee beans.

The request was rejected in December but the producers were told they could try again in January. The difference is that the shift would now have to be made entirely to the second (January-March) quarter of the current crop year.

Main opposition to the request is from Brazil and Colombia. They argue it was necessary in order to cut off one million bags each in the first and second quarters in order to prevent world coffee prices from falling.

When the December request was made, the world coffee price as computed by the ICO on the average of central American mild arabica and African robustas, was \$1.24 a pound. This level was attributed to the effects of the two crop years when prices floated around 92 cents a pound.

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U.K.-Australia ship deal delayed

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AFP) — A row between Britain and Australia has delayed the sale of the new 19,500-ton aircraft carrier HMS *Invisible* to the Australian Navy. Whitehall officials have disclosed.

The ship is being sold at what the Royal Navy believes is a bargain price of £175 million but it is understood the Australians want to pay by instalments. Defense Secretary John Nott is believed to be opposed to this because he wants the cash in one lump sum to help Britain's troubled defense budget.

A Royal Navy spokesman said: "There has been no decision on the possible sale of

Japan to make giant robot factory

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (R) — A major Japanese industrial company said Thursday it will build the world's largest robot factory, capable of producing 2,000 robots a year.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries said it would invest \$17 million to build the factory which would be completed by 1984. It would produce robots for such tasks as welding, paint spraying and assembly and other robots would be used to build them. Kawasaki said it was producing 650 robots in its current business year which ends in March and planned to increase production to 1,050 in the coming year.

The Kawasaki models are produced under licence from Unimation of the United States.

Robots are used extensively by Japanese industry. Fujitsu Fanuc, another robotics company, built a factory last year at the foot of Mount Fuji costing \$36 million and capable of making 100 robots a month.

Japanese to lend Egypt \$204m

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (R) — The Japanese Government will extend yen loans totalling 46 billion yen (\$204.4 million) to Egypt during the 1982 financial year starting April, government sources said Thursday.

Of the total, 11 billion yen (\$48.9 million) will be used to finance the second phase of the Suez Canal expansion project and the remaining 35 billion yen (\$155.5 million) for

agricultural and waterworks projects, they said.

The extension of the loans will be formally conveyed to the Egyptian government when Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe meets Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo Jan. 19, they said.

Watanabe left here Wednesday for a nine-day visit to Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The only way to help the poor of India's countryside is to grow bigger crops and create more jobs, according to a report made available Wednesday by the International Food Policy Research Institute. It was written by J.S. Sarma, a senior researcher at IFPRI, which is funded by governments and private foundations.

KUWAIT, (R) — The Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development announced Thursday a \$26 million loan to help finance an irrigation and water project in Morocco. Other contributors to the \$550-million project include Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the European Common Market, a fund release said.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — United States firms are expected to cut investments by 0.5 percent in real terms this year despite an easing of monetary pressures, the U.S. Department of Commerce has announced here. Last year, investments are estimated to have increased 0.3 percent in real terms, much lower than the jumps of 0.8 percent in 1980 and 7.7 percent in 1979.

LONDON, (AFP) — The British firm Northern Foods has announced that it

intends to buy the U.S. Keystone Foods Corporation, which supplies the giant McDonalds restaurant chain with its Hamburgers.

LONDON, (AFP) — The Soviet Union will buy two million tons of sugar on the world open market in the 1981/82 season, London-based commodity analyst Nick Osman has predicted. In a special report on the sugar market, he said the Soviets may already have bought one million tons from various sources, and by next April/May, it may reach a total of two million.

UNITED NATIONS, (R) — U.S. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has named Jean Ripert, a French economist, to spearhead the U.N. drive for a new international economic order, on which negotiations are expected to begin later this year. Jean Ripert, will become director-general for development and international economic co-operation on Feb. 1.

BRUSSELS, (AFP) — Natural gas consumption in European Economic Community countries dropped by 4.3 percent during the first nine months of last year, the European commission said Wednesday.

Dollar scales new heights

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — After closing unchanged in Europe Wednesday, the dollar rose to new record heights in the New York Wednesday night. The German mark fell through the 2.30 barrier level and stayed there, while sterling fell back another two cents to trade at 1.8570 levels. Similar advances were registered against most other currencies. The dollar's American rises were initially due to the actions of the Federal Reserve Board of New York — the Central Bank — which entered the money markets in such a manner as to suggest a tightening of credit conditions. Federal "Fed Funds" rates traded between 12 1/2 — 12 3/4 percent and Eurodollar interest rates also firmed. There were still some nagging doubts around the money markets Thursday, about the expected rise in the weekly U.S. money supply figures due out Friday.

On the whole though, despite some profit-taking, the dollar remained strong on the European bourses Thursday.

In the bullion markets, gold fell back quite sharply to \$374 per ounce levels — the lowest since the past 26 months and bullion dealers are predicting further falls. It was only Tuesday that gold was trading at \$386 levels and \$400 the week before that. In the local markets, rial deposit rates remained firm but there were some rate adjustments — both up and down — by close of the trading session. Once again, the rial market is acting with some sort of "maturity" in the face of strong dollar rises on the European bourses.

Eurodollar deposit rates continued to firm Thursday, taking the one month deposit to levels of 13 1/2 — 13 1/4 percent and the three month tenor to 13 1/2 — 14 1/4 percent. This represents a small rise in the short rates but with the markets still hesitant about pushing rates too high too fast. In the bourses, the mark traded at 2.3050 levels Thursday despite some moderate Bundesbank support for the German

currency. The British pound, beset by renewed fears over industrial strike actions, fell back to 1.8560 levels from Wednesday's 1.8760 levels. The French franc did what was described as a "nosedive", in fall to 5.8600 levels from Wednesday's 5.7930. Even the yen was not immune, falling back to 225.60 levels from 223.00 Wednesday. This is the sharpest fall for the Japanese currency for quite a while. The Swiss franc was the only currency to remain relatively unchanged against the dollar, trading at 1.8590 levels.

In the local markets, spot rial/dollar rate opened at 3.4198-08 levels but some moderate demand for the dollar pushed the exchange rate up to 3.4202-10 by close of the session. With the dollar at such high peaks in Europe, some were surprised that the local spot price did not go higher but dealers in Bahrain and Jeddah reported that local dealers were cautiously awaiting week-end developments before committing themselves further. The Spot price was "low" however, because local banks continued to report smooth liquidity injections into the system and with borrowing requests always met without upsetting the market prices. As such, on the money markets, rial deposit rates were stable and in fact went down in some instances from opening levels. The one month JIBOR rate opened at 10 5/8 — 11 1/8 percent; went up to 10 7/8 — 11 3/8 percent, before falling back to 10 3/8 — 10 7/8 percent, by close of business. Week fixed came at 10 — 11 percent. While overnight funds were plentiful at 7 — 8 1/2 percent. The medium to long term tenors edged slightly higher at 12 3/4 — 13 1/4 percent for the one year, but with no transactions being done in the longer periods.

The following are the closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars).

London	377.00
Paris	375.10
Frankfurt	372.97
Zurich	374.50
Hong Kong	380.71

Brazil's foreign debt to hit \$70b

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 14 (R) — Brazil's foreign debt, the largest of any country in the world, is expected to top \$70 billion by the end of the year.

But because it is the largest nation in Latin America with vast mineral resources and an economic stabilization plan that has ensured growth this year, officials here and creditors were not panicking over the mounting debt. The government figures predict an increase in the foreign debt from \$61.4 billion at the end of 1981 to \$70.1 billion by the end of this year. The country last year owed some \$43 billion to commercial banks, according to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and has government obligations beyond that.

Repayments and interest charges on the government amounted last year to \$16 billion. Brazil's international standing as a borrower has been helped by its success in bringing down inflation and improving the trade balance, while Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto expects economic growth of four to five percent this year after stagnation in 1981.

Tight monetary and fiscal policies followed by the military-led government of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo have brought inflation down from 110 percent at the end of 1980 to 95 percent at the end of 1981. The government expects a further drop to about five percent by the end of this year.

Brazil's trade balance has swung into surplus. After a deficit of \$2.8 billion in 1980, the country had a surplus of \$1.2 billion in 1981. The government hopes to increase that to \$3 billion this year.

Japan's exports drop

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AFP) — Japan's exports last month dropped 2.3 percent compared to December 1980 — the first such decrease in about six years, Japanese government foreign trade and industry officials announced here Thursday.

Blaming the international recession for the fall, they said December exports fell to \$13.164 billion in the first year-to-year decrease since January 1976. Exports of machinery and equipment, which usually account for more than 60 percent of Japan's overall shipments to foreign countries, increased only 1.8 percent over the same period.

Automobile exports decreased 4.4 percent, mainly due to lower demand on the European car market and to voluntary curbs made by Japanese carmakers on shipments to the United States. Japanese exports to the United States in December rose 8.5 percent over the same period, but exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) went down 11.8 percent, the officials said.

Although external debt will act as a brake on growth for a number of years, Brazil's gross domestic product should expand four or five percent in 1982, Delfim Netto believes.

Stable international oil prices and a decline in U.S. dollar interest rates will allow more space for growth, according to officials, although it will be a long time before the country again achieves the 11 percent growth rates of the early 1970s. Last year was the worst for growth in the last two decades, if not since World War II, though government officials cannot agree on a figure. Some say the economy contracted by two percent, while others say it grew by three percent.

Increased international confidence, in Brazil brought foreign loans flowing in at a record rate last year in sharp contrast with the end of 1980, when bankers thought debt rescheduling to defer repayments or the intervention of the International Monetary Fund.

Reserves rose more than expected during 1981 from \$6.9 billion to \$7.5 billion, and officials believe that improved economic prospect will bring a fall in the rate of interest which Brazil pays on its loans.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 p.m. Thursday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	9.00	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	—	14.95
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	86.10
Canadian Dollar	—	—	287.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	148.75	148.50	135.75
Dutch Guilder (100)	136.00	135.00	—
Egyptian Pound	3.50	3.93	—
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15	—
French Franc (100)	58.75	58.80	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	55.00	58.80	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.25	—
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	6.50	—	—
Italian Lira (1,000)	28.10	27.80	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	15.25	—
Jordanian Dinar	10.10	9.97	—
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.10	12.06	—
Lebanese Lira (100)	73.10	72.90	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	63.95	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.00	—
Philippines Peso (100)	—	42.25	—
Pound Sterling	6.50	6.365	—
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.05	—
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	166.55	—
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	35.60	—
Swiss Franc (100)	183.72	183.50	—
Syrian Lira (100)	58.70	63.50	—
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.422	—
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.00	74.90	—

Selling Price
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The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420952, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Northern Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Engineering consultancy services for Tabarij drinking water, storm-water drainage and sewage network project	—	1,000	18-1-82
—	Engineering consultancy services for Haqi drinking water, storm-water drainage and sewage network project	—	1,000	—
Central Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Lighting in Shaqra'e and related villages	69/401/402	1,000	19-1-82

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 19TH RABI AL AWAL 1402/14TH JANUARY 1982

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arri.
3	Mutsu Maru	Alireza	Vehicles	13-1-82
4	Aramedia	Star	Durra	12-1-82
5	Pazin	Attar	Tea/C.L.Rods/Gen.	12-1-82
7	Concordia Star	Alisabah	Contrs/Mail/Gen/Lub.	9-1-82
8	Gran Canaria	Star	Bagged Durra	8-1-82
10	El Champion	Alsaada	L. Piles/Const.Equipment	12-1-82
12/13	Barber Toba	Barber	Contrs/Blasts/Gen.	13-1-82
15	Kota Dewa	O.C.E.	Gen/Coffee/S.Matches	13-1-82
16	Westerhamm	S.N.L.	Contrs/Ldg.Mys	13-1-82
18	Zeus I	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	6-1-82
19	Jill Cord	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	9-1-82
21	Faax	A.E.T.	Tyres/Tba/Gen/A.Pts.	13-1-82
22	Union Norfolk	O.C.E.	Contrs/General/Steel	13-1-82
24	Brunella	El Hawi	Marble/Mech/Gan/Cem	13-1-82
26	Meltem Universal	Star	Reefer	301-281
28	Edinburgh Universal	Star	Eggs/Fruit	10-1-82
29	Wild Fulmar	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	10-1-82
30	Samco Storm	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	11-1-82
36	Ever Loyal	Algasabi	Containers	13-1-82
38	Tata	A.A.	Durra	11-1-82
39	Puerto Cadiz	O.C.E.	Oranges/Lemons	12-1-82
40	Nikoa 'n'	Bamsadah	Bagged Barley	8-1-82
41	Zoe II	El Hawi	Tiles/Timber/Gen.	9-1-82
42	Yeh Yung	Alsaada	Bagged Sugar	13-1-82
43	Alasiri	Baghdadi	Bagged Barley	7-1-82

king abdul aziz port dammam

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 19/3/1402/14/1/1982 — CHANGES FOR PAST 24 HOURS:

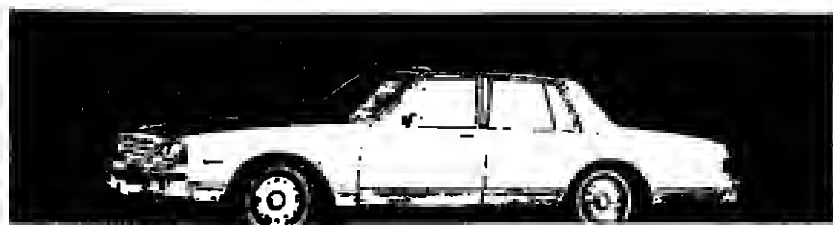
Berth	Name of Ship	Agents	Type of cargo	Arri.
1	Socrates	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	13-1-82
3	State of A.P.	Kanoo	General	13-1-82
4	Asia No. 11	SMC	General	9-1-82
7	Bagh-E-Dacca	SEA	General	12-1-82
8	Liancan Jiang	Orri	Loading Urea	6-1-82
14	Bahar Alsiam	SEA	Timber	6-1-82
17	Hinglaj	SEA	Bagged Barley	12-1-82
18	Athos	SMC	General	11-1-82
19	Alleppo	Kanoo	Steel Pipes	13-1-82
21	Pase Walm	UEP	Gen/Cnts	13-1-82
31	Dogi Otok	Kanoo	Timber	13-1-82
32	Royal Star	OCE	Frozen	13-1-82
33	Lamia Island	UEP	General	13-1-82
34	Al Salma	O.C.E.	General	13-1-82
36	Armonia (D.B.)	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	11-1-82
37	Al Jabelaine (D.B.)	Barber	Bulk Cement	10-1-82
38	Nissho Maru (D.B.)	Globe	Bulk Cement	6-12-81

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Talks on Poland, Turkey

EEC officials gather over budget reforms

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers, embroiled in difficult negotiations on reform of the EEC budget, met Thursday for private talks expected also to cover Poland and Turkey.

The main aim of their two-day special session was to reopen stalled discussions on reform of the EEC's costly agricultural policy and British demands for rebates on its Common Market membership bill. But diplomats said the ministers were also likely to discuss Poland, in the aftermath of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) meeting here earlier this week, and EEC aid to the military government in Turkey.

On the budget problem, the ministers had before them a suggestion from EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn for a tax on other community governments to finance budget rebates to Britain. EEC sources said the proposal could meet with criticism from some of Britain's community partners.

But Thorn said in a note to governments

before the meeting that this could prove to be the only way of solving a complex dispute about money which has held up normal EEC business and threatened to poison the community.

On Poland, the ministers were expected to discuss details of a planned response to Polish military leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, after his talks with EEC ambassadors in Warsaw Jan. 4. Belgium, current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, has drafted a suggested reply to Jaruzelski, who hinted during the talks at the possibility of sending some Solidarity union leaders into exile in the West.

But there have been differing reactions from the 10 EEC governments to this draft, and diplomatic sources said Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans was expected to take advantage of the ministerial meeting Thursday and Friday for further discussion. The ministers were also expected to review the Common Market's relations with Ankara, after a call from the government for a resumption of EEC aid to Turkey.

30 deputies escape

Ghana frees ex-ministers

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 14 (AP) — The ruling Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) has released 38 persons from custody, including four former ministers and 32 parliamentarians, two weeks after a military coup toppled Ghana's civilian government.

A PNDC news release issued late Wednesday said former Finance and Economic Planning Minister George Banneh was among those freed. Banneh had turned himself over to authorities after the Dec. 31 coup that brought Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings to power for the second time in less than three years.

Other former ministers released were Joe Reindorf, justice minister and attorney general; K.S.P. Jantuah, interior; and Francis Acquah, youth and rural development.

A total of 64 deputies of a 140-seat parliament are reported to have turned themselves into authorities around the country. The fate of the others is not known although some 30 are believed to have escaped to Nigeria. Reliable sources believe former President Hilla Limann is being held in a government guest house.

Ridding the country of black market trading is one of the PNDC's stated objectives. But reports from Kumasi and Cape Coast, 91 miles west of here, indicate that market women and traders have not been complying with requests to reduce prices.

When Rawlings assumed power in a June 1979 coup, one of the first things he did was to order the destruction of Accra's central Makola market because traders there refused to reduce their prices.

There have been unconfirmed reports that traders from Mali and Niger have been expelled from the Makola market for not cutting their prices. But otherwise activity appears normal and most basic items are still available although at prices still higher than those suggested by the PNDC.

For no-war pact talks

Shahi to visit India on Jan. 29

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 14 (AFP) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi will pay a three-day visit to New Delhi on Jan. 29 for talks on a proposed no-war pact with India, officials confirmed here Thursday.

Shahi Wednesday told members of the newly-appointed Federal Council that talks on the proposed no-war pact would begin in New Delhi before the end of the month. "The situation around us has undergone sharp and fundamental changes," the minister said.

"The essential duty of the governments of the two countries is to adapt to this new situation before it is too late. Progress has already been made toward a new mutual understanding, but in the political field the heavy burden of the past continues to hold things up and fosters fears of tricks and deceit."

In New Delhi, a government spokesman said Shahi's talks with Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao would also cover bilateral issues other than the proposed non-aggression pact proposed by Pakistan in September, 1981.

India is insisting that the talks be held in conformity with the Simla agreement signed in May, 1972, after the creation of Bangladesh. The agreement provided that bilateral disputes should be solved without use of force and through negotiations and that they should not be raised in multilateral forums.

Shahi, who will be accompanied by a team of senior Pakistani officials, last visited New Delhi for the unaligned foreign ministers' conference in February, 1981.

U.N. postpones sanctions vote

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 14 (R) — The Security Council Thursday postponed until Friday a vote on a resolution calling for mandatory sanctions against Israel for annexing the Golan Heights.

The delay was requested by the United States, council members said after conferring privately. U.S. diplomats told reporters they needed further time for consultations.

Jordan submitted a resolution Wednesday night requiring all states to refrain from supplying Israel with weapons and related military equipment, and to suspend military, economic, financial and technological assistance.

Haiti invaders believed to be in disabled boat

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 14 (AP) — The man believed to be the leader of a group of exiles who invaded a small Haitian island was aboard a disabled boat off Haiti's northwest coast Wednesday, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

Coast Guard spokesman Gregg Robinson said in Miami that the cutter *Gallatin* was assisting a 45-foot (13.7m) motor sailboat named *Caicos Cloud*, which was disabled and taking on water in the windward passage between Haiti and Cuba.

"A man aboard was believed to be Bernard Sansaricq, but we have no positive identification," Robinson said. He added that the 26 men aboard had said they were bound for Haiti. Sansaricq, a Florida service station owner, mustered 36 supporters in Britain's Turks and Caicos Islands, about 100 miles (160 kms) north of Haiti, last week and said he was preparing to invade Haiti, spark a revolution and oust President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier.

There were no confirmed reports of fighting Wednesday, but sources at University Hospital in the capital said five doctors with plasma, bandages and splints were flown to the north coast town of Port-de-Paix. Government officials would not comment on the report and declined to say what was happening on Tortuga. All inquiries were referred to the minister of information, who was reported "unavailable for comment."

Port-de-Paix is opposite Tortuga, where several dozen invading exiles began landing last weekend, trying to ignite a revolution and topple Duvalier.

A spokesman for the exiles in Miami claimed 300 invaders had captured the landing strip and police station on Tortuga, and disputed a government report that

three captured invaders had died of their wounds.

Haiti has said it captured three invaders who later "succumbed" to their injuries. The government did not mention any other captures or injuries. The Haitian government launched a publicity effort aimed at proving the invaders failed and Duvalier has the support of the people.

The pro-government newspaper *Le Nouvel Observateur* (New World) published photos Wednesday purporting to show a delegation from the Information Ministry visiting the desolate offshore island Tuesday afternoon.

"When our helicopter landed, we were submerged with people shouting their enthusiasm for the political peace and progress of the government of Jean-Claude Duvalier," a member of the delegation was quoted as saying. The government also announced a mass pro-Duvalier rally in Port-de-Paix, and reports from the town indicated the rally went on as scheduled.

Journalists counted five roadblocks on the northbound road from the capital to the area of the invasion, where armed soldiers checked documents, searched vehicles and inspected parcels. Trucks loaded with troops in full battle gear were seen heading north late Tuesday.

In Washington, deputy State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said the Haitian government had told the United States that it had the situation under control, needed no outside assistance and its troops were pursuing the estimated 30 to 40 invaders who landed.

Romberg also said the department had a report that five invaders had been killed and one captured, but did not identify the source of the report.

On Cuban presence

U.S.-Angolan talks set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — The United States and Angola, which have been at odds over the presence of Cuban troops in that southern African country, plan high-level meetings on bilateral and regional issues Friday and Saturday in Paris, American officials say.

The two countries do not have diplomatic relations but the forthcoming meeting — still unannounced — is one of several recent indications of their interest in pursuing closer ties.

The American delegation will be led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, who will fly to Paris from talks in London with South African officials. The Angolan delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

The Reagan administration has been participating in a broad-based diplomatic effort to achieve independence and black majority rule in the South African-controlled territory of Southwest Africa, also called Namibia. It also has been engaged in a simultaneous effort to create conditions which would permit the withdrawal of the 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops based in Angola.

As officials here see it, the two issues are related. Black nationalists from Southwest Africa have been using neighboring Angola as a sanctuary and have been the target of repeated cross-border raids by South African forces. Angola contends that the Cuban troops are needed for protection against South Africa.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig has cited the Cuban troop presence in Angola as evidence of an indirect bid by the Soviet Union to expand its influence in southern Africa.

A succession of U.S. administrations viewed the Cuban military deployment as an unwarranted intrusion in an area where the Soviet Union has not had a historic interest and where there are mineral resources vital to

the U.S. economy. Cuba has repeatedly noted that its troops went to Angola at the invitation of the Luanda government.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said Angola has reassessed its ties to the Soviet bloc. "Angola has been going backwards economically rather rapidly and that is well known to the government," said one official. "The only way they can get their act together economically is through a progressive opening to the West, not just us but including us."

He added that Angolan officials are becoming increasingly aware that the "Soviets and their friends cannot solve" Angola's economic problems. "Cuba has had troops deployed in Angola since 1975. Officials believe the Cubans have worn out their welcome because they have been reluctant to engage the South Africans militarily. In addition, maintenance of the Cuban troops represents a substantial drain on Angola's limited resources, the officials said."

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has indicated a desire for a progressive normalization of relations with the United States, but the administration does not foresee an exchange of ambassadors until after the Cuban troops are withdrawn.

Asked about the possibility of establishing so-called "interest sections" — small, low-level diplomatic missions — in each other's capitals before the departure of the Cubans, one official said, "I wouldn't rule anything out, but we're not at the stage of making announcements on that."

Another inducement for Angola to ask the Cubans to leave centers on the prospect that a Cuban departure would bring about an end to the costly six-year war which has been waged by pro-Western guerrillas against the Luanda government.

The leader of the UNITA movement, Jonas Savimbi, has said that he will seek a peace settlement with the central government once Cuba withdraws its troops.

U.S. parleys with China to continue

PEKING, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — China and the United States have begun a process of consultations concerning U.S. military aid to Taipei, it was announced here Thursday at the end of a four-day visit by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge.

Holdridge had been sent to inform Peking of Washington's intention not to supply the Republic of China with advanced warplanes yet continuing to equip the country with older models.

Before leaving China, the U.S. diplomat said that his meetings here had been "positive" in spite of the "strong protest" China lodged this week against President Ronald Reagan's decision.

There was no joint communiqué at the end of the visit, but the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy in Peking issued separately to journalists short but identical texts announcing the continuation of talks "both in Peking and in Washington."

However, in a commentary published Thursday by New China News Agency, China reiterated its protests and accused Washington of practicing "power politics and rule by force."

Continued U.S. arms sales to Taipei were "menacing the development of Sino-American relations," the agency said. It criticized the United States for acting unilaterally in its decision on planes for Taipei.

In dispatching John Holdridge to China, is the U.S. government sincere in finding a solution to the matter through negotiations with China? Or is it trying to impose a fait accompli on the Chinese people? Naturally, the 1,000 million Chinese people strongly protest against the U.S. practice of power politics and rule by force," the report said.

The agency strongly disagreed with the view that Washington has made a concession to China, and reiterated that such a decision involved the sovereignty of China.

It is believed here that the Chinese government is in a delicate position regarding relations between Washington and Taipei, with the policy of "strategic" relations between Peking and Washington still facing some opposition within the national leadership.

Commenting briefly on the substance of Holdridge's discussions here, the news agency deplored the fact that the U.S. diplomats was unable to provide clarifications on the decision in Washington to supply Taipei, with military spare parts. "This is really too much," the agency said.

Holdridge, asked how his talks had progressed, replied: "positively." He confirmed further talks would take place. The China news agency said some U.S. newspapers and politicians depicted the U.S. decision as a major concession because Washington decided against supplying advanced F-5G and F-16 fighters.

But it rejected this as untenable and noted with disapproval that Washington had neither specified the number of aircraft it would sell Taipei nor set a time limit. Despite the strong Chinese rhetoric, some Western diplomats believe China will not take drastic action to reduce the carefully crafted links with the United States.

They believe China has won at least a partial victory by persuading the United States not to supply Taipei with aircraft capable of striking deep into the Chinese heartland.

Gandhi outlines development plan

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 14 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi unveiled a new 20-point program for progress here Thursday night aimed at improving life for India's impoverished masses.

In a nationwide broadcast marking the end of the second year of her current term of office, Mrs. Gandhi outlined a modified version of the 1975 plan for moving the country forward. The revised program puts more emphasis on production.

"Our economy is on the move. It is in our hands to maintain the improvement to lighten the burdens of our millions," she said, speaking first in Hindi and then in English.

The program calls for agricultural improvements, provision of basic necessities, a breakdown of social barriers, help for the disadvantaged, wider educational opportunities, better health care, and more efficient public sector enterprises.

Reviewing the last two years, Mrs. Gandhi said that when her Congress Party returned to power in January 1980, India's economy "was in utter shambles." Inflation was dangerously high, the production system was threatened and the stability of the nation was in peril.

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Gold

dollar, while the British pound fell to its lowest level since Oct. 30.

Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar was buoyed by rising eurodollar and U.S. interest rates and a belief, apparently shared in Wall Street, that rates will be going higher to make the dollar an even better investment. The dollar's day began strongly in Tokyo where trading ended before it begins in Europe. The American currency closed out a four-day week in Japan at 224.65 yen, up more than 1 yen from Wednesday's 223.40 and the highest level since Nov. 17. All Japanese financial markets are closed Friday for the national holiday.

In Europe, meanwhile, the British pound fell 1 1/2 cents to a late rate of \$1.85675, down from Wednesday's \$1.87175.

Other late dollar rates Thursday compared to Wednesday:

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

Once we divided the world into that of the letter-writers and those who wouldn't write a letter to save their lives. Well, my research led me recently to recognize another division — between those who, when the phone rings, can take it or leave it, and those who, when ditto, think each time this is the call they have been waiting for all their lives.

My own place in this division is firmly within the second group. Let the phone ring at the furthest room in the house, with me covered completely in soap under the shower, and I'm the one who rushes out dementedly to answer (all too often it is of course the wrong number).

Or I would be sitting talking to someone in the first group, when his or her phone starts ringing right next to us. He or she would go on talking, heedless of what might be the call of destiny. I fidget and squirm for a while, then positively beg them to answer. They'd look at you as though you were out of your mind — after all, it's only the phone...

A story concerning phones I heard recently — it doesn't have much to do with the two groups — was that of an Arab student in London who was visited by his mother. The lad knew where the main danger lay. The old lady was certain to phone home everyday asking how things were and has her cooking been missed, and what the latest gossip was. The bill would run into millions.

So before she came, he covered the phone with a tea cosy. She asked him why he had done this and he said it was the custom. Phones here, he said, are very dangerous instruments. They're connected directly to the electricity and can give you a very nasty shock in the ear. "We hardly ever use them," he concluded. "Only for extreme emergencies."

The phone bill he received after the mother left was no more than average. Translated from Ashary Al-Awsat

France to play leading role in electronics

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AFP) — Three thousand French scientists are meeting in Paris over the next three days to draw up a master blueprint which will aim at making France the world's third scientific and technological power in the world after the United States and Japan. The emphasis will be laid on the electronic sector, one of France's main strong points.

President Francois Mitterrand, in his inaugural address Wednesday, told the scientists: "We must emerge from our present economic crisis and research is one of the key ways of doing this. Only a gigantic effort in this field will enable France to take its place amongst those few rare nations capable of mastering technology and, in fact, ensuring their independence."

He said that France's new Research Ministry had been given a 25 percent increase in its budget to boost previous government expenditure in the technological experimental sector and it was planned to double this sum over the next four years.

In addition, the government aimed to increase the ministry's current budget from 1.8 to 2.5 percent of the gross national revenue.

Long-dead virus kills Soviet cow

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (R) — An anthrax virus that had lain dormant for 1,200 years until students unearthed the remains of a primitive tribal settlement has killed a cow in the Soviet Union, a Moscow newspaper reported Wednesday.

The daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* (Soviet Russia) said that veterinary surgeons had found that the cow had died on a farm in the southern Urals from Siberian anthrax, a virulent strain declared eradicated decades ago.

The virus was traced to a recent dig in which archeologists had uncovered many human bones in an eighth-century village that had apparently been hit by disease and burned down.

The newspaper said the anthrax spores which had lain dormant in the ashes had since been destroyed. The cow was the only casualty.

The industrial city of Sverdlovsk, also in the southern Urals, was hit by an anthrax epidemic two years ago.

Min.					Max.										Min.					Max.				
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F					
Amsterdam	-5	23	-1	30	Clear	Madrid	7	45	11	52	Cloudy													
Athens	6	43	12	54	Cloudy	Manila	18	64	29	84	Clear													
Bahrain	14	57	21	70	Clear	Miami	13	55	28	82	Clear													
Bangkok	21	70	32	90	Clear	Montreal	-18	0	-12	10	Cloudy													
Beirut	9	48	19	66	Cloudy	Moscow	-20	-4	-13	9	Cloudy													
Berlin	-12	10	-6	21	Clear	New Delhi	9	49	20	69	Cloudy													
Brussels	-14	7	-2	29	Clear	New York	-10	15	-6	22	Cloudy													
Buenos Aires	20	68	31	87	Clear	Nicosia	8	46	19	66	Clear													
Cairo	9	48	20	68	Cloudy	Oso	-3	27	-1	30	Cloudy													
Caracas	19	66	29	84	Rain	Paris	-7	19	-1	30	Clear													
Chicago	-12	10	-5	23	Cloudy	Rio de Janeiro	21	70	29	84	Cloudy													
Copenhagen	-4	25	-3	27	Cloudy	Rome	7	45	14	57	Clear													
Dublin	-4	25	1	34	Clear	San Francisco	8	47	14	57	Clear													
Frankfurt	-19	-2	-5	23	Clear	Seoul	-13	9	-6	21	Clear													
Geneva	1	34	2	36	Cloudy	Singapore	23	73	30	86	Cloudy													
Helsinki	-6	21	0	32	Cloudy	Stockholm	-14	7	-5	23	Cloudy													
Hong Kong	16	61	18	64	Cloudy	Sydney	19	66	24	75	Cloudy													
Jakarta	23	73	29	84	Rain	Taipei	12	54	15	59	Rain													
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	33	91	Rain	Tokyo	5	41	9	48	Clear													
London	-4	25	4	39	Clear	Vienna	-13	7	-8	18	Clear													
Los Angeles	10	50	18	65	Clear																			